The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Terrible Oil Explosion.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Several Persons Killed.

A MURDER EXPLAINED.

The Brooklyn Trust Company

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1873.

The Alleged Voucher Theft.

Commissioner Van Nort thinks that the person who forced open the safe in his department was familiar with the office, but in search of something else than it contained. Among its contents were vouchers of bills paid by the department, but as these are made out in triplicate, no harm would have been done the city had all they found been taken. The only papers in the safe of any importance to Commissioner Van Nort were the records of the connection of Robert Jardine with the Department of Public Works.

Oil Explosion and Fire.

At two o'clock this afternoon Long Island City was shaken as though by an earthquake, by an explosion of two tank boats laying opposite to Rockefeller's Long Island City Oil Works. In less than three minutes they had communicated to the material in the yards and three square blocks were enveloped in flames. The intense heat thrown out by the highly inflammable material would not admit the firemen to approach within a block and a half of the scene, while the thick smoke was so insupportably suffocating at a greater distance. Captain Myers, of one of the tank boats, and a number of others were killed by the explosion, and a great number of boatmen and firemen were compelled to jump into the river in order to escape roasting alive. The Long Island City oil works, Standard oil works, Lowenstein's varnish factory, and other buildings were destroyed.

The explosion and fire was caused by Capt. Myer, of the oil barge lying alongside of the pier adjoining the Standard Oil Works, owned by Rockefeller & Co., at Hunter's Point, lighting his pipe, whereupon the vapor from the oil communicated with the flame. The barge was shattered and set on fire. The unfortunate smoker was killed and his body burned to a crisp. The flames rapidly extended to a large quantity of oil in the yard of the Standard Oil Company. About 15,000 barrels of refined oil belonging to Rockefeller & Co., Bostwick & Co., and others were burned, with sheds and other material, and five barges, valued in a row in the aggregate at $100,000, which were all covered by insurance. At first it was reported that the works of the Long Island Oil Company had been destroyed. The works were in imminent danger, but were saved by a fortunate change of wind.

After the flames had somewhat subsided, the charred remains of Captain Meyer were found in the corner of the barge. Two deck hands named Will sons and Henderson, are missing.

Murder Explained.

This morning a Brooklyn police officer on duty at the Atlantic docks, overheard remarks of Charles Coburn, a fireman on board the tug boat Chas. Allen, about the case of an unknown man found dead in Spring street, and concluding that he knew something about the case, arrested Wilson. On being brought to New York Coburn told Captain Williams that he was in the saloon of Schwartz at the time Meyer, the bar-keeper, and the unknown had a fight. Both were full, and he separated them. Nellie Welch, who was in the saloon, stated that she saw Meyer knock the man down first, and then Coburn put something like a pair of brass knuckles on his fist and gave the deceased a blow on the head.

The Brooklyn Trust Company.

The Brooklyn Trust Company stockholders met to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Seymour L. Husted was chosen Chairman. Judge McCue read a statement of the affairs of the company, and said that the capital of the company was impaired fifty per cent. He was in favor of making this good and proceeding with business. A resolution was passed to pay fifty per cent. when called upon by the Directors, and open the bank for business on Saturday morning.

Bill of Exceptions in Walworth's Case.

It is understood that the Court of Oyer and Terminer convened to-day especially to receive a bill of exceptions to be presented by Walworth's counsel. The bill will comprise every exception taken by the counsel during the trial, and a new trial is confidently looked for. The counsel not being ready with their bill, no action was taken in the matter.

A Supposed Burglary Explained.

It is now stated that the burglary in the Department of Public Works was no burglary after all, but that one of the clerks forgot to shut the safe door, and his companions concluded a robbery had been attempted.

Damaged Goods to be Sold.

Collector Arthurs announces that all merchandise in the burned public stores in Greenwich street, which was so much damaged as to make identification impossible, will be sold at public auction. The goods are now being removed for that purpose.

POLITICAL.

Election in the Cherokee Nation.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—An election was held yesterday in the Cherokee Nation for members of the National Council and delegates to the Grand Council at Ockamulgee, which meets on the first Monday of December next. The interest of the election rests mainly upon the issues which have sprung up in the nation during the past few years, relative to the establishment of a territorial government for Indian Territory and the allotment of lands in severalty. The progressive party believe they have carried the election, but owing to the remoteness of some voting precincts and the absence of the telegraph, the result cannot be ascertained for some days. The new Council of Cherokees will vote to ratify or reject the Constitution, which was framed by the Grand Council at Ockamulgee in 1870, and upon this issue the campaign was conducted.

Straight-out Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio, To-day.

COLUMBUS, August 5.—The indications are that the straight-out Democratic Convention tomorrow will be a very large and earnest one. The ball has been so Convention here for years that showed so many Democratic wheel-horses as are now here. Early in the day there might have been a few who hopped for aid and comfort for the nominees of the People's Convention held last week, but a talk with the delegates put this hope out of the question. There is a most persistent determination to ignore, and do all that is possible to wipe out all connected with the Convention of last week. William Allen, of Ross, Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler, John McDowell, of Wooster, and S. F. Cary, of Hamilton, have been talked of for Governor, but all are now out of the way except Allen, and he will be nominated to head the ticket tomorrow by acclamation. The party leaders have assurances that Allen will accept if the nomination is unanimous. There is little talk of candidates for subordinate offices, but if they will accept, it is quite probable that either Mr. Sweeny or Carey will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Election in Utah.

SALT LAKE, August 5.—The Territorial election passed off quietly. Outside of the Gentile mining camp the Mormons were elected.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—It is possible that Burns, Republican, has been elected to the State Senate in the Lebanon District. Otherwise the Democratic majority has been generally sustained.

The Courier Journal's special from Lexington says Goodlove, Republican, has a majority of twenty for the Senate, but in one precinct negroes took fourth's possession of the polls, and the judges refuse to sign the poll book. The vote in this precinct will probably be thrown out. Woolridge, Democrat, will then have a majority.

UTAH.

The Mormon Divorce Suit.

SALT LAKE, August 5.—The divorce case of Anna Eliza Young against Brigham Young came up to-day before Judge Emerson. The defendant's attorney, Hempstead, made the point that the papers were not properly served, inasmuch as the officer was appointed in the Chamber and not in the Court. Judge Emerson said the point was well taken, and the plaintiff must make service again. It is understood Mrs. Young has attempted to compromise the suit for $15,000, with the knowledge and consent of her lawyers. Messrs. Smith, Tilford and Hogan propose carrying the matter out. A new service of papers will at once be made.

Fire in Ogden.

A fire in Ogden this morning destroyed seven buildings, with a loss of $73,000. The Z. C. M. Co-operative Institution lost $25,000; partially insured.

PUT-IN-BAY.

Annual Meeting of the American Dental Association.

TOLEDO, August 5.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Dental Association met at Put-in-Bay to-day at ten o'clock, A. M., Dr. Hunt, of Indianapolis, President, in the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer. The roll was called and the preliminary business transacted. There are present about one hundred and fifty members, representing various States, and quite a number are still to arrive.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 5.—The second Saratoga meeting was opened to-day by a race for the Kentucky stakes, for two years old, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added, which was won by Battleaxe; time 1:45¾.

This was followed by the summer handicap, all ages, two miles; won by Strachino; time 3:36¾.

The steeple chase was won by Dolley, Blind Tom second; time 3:48¾; distance about three miles.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—The eighth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association commenced today. The weather was clear and cool, and the track in good condition. About 5,000 persons were present. The first race, for horses that have never beaten 2:34, for a purse of $1,000, $2,000 to the first one, $1,000 to the second, $600 to the third, and $400 to the fourth, was won by Mambrino Gift, Barney Kelly second, Mambrino Star third, and Stewart Maloney fourth; time 2:26¼, 2:26½, 2:27¾ and 2:28¾. Barney Kelly won the second heat.

The second race, for horses that have never beaten 2:27, for a purse of $10,000; $5,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $1,500 to the third and $1,000 to the fourth, was won easily by Nettie in three straight heats, Blanche second, J. G. Brown third, and Thos. L. Young fourth; time 2:26, 2:22¾ and 2:20.

In the pool selling to-night for to-morrow's races, Judge Fullerton is the favorite in the first race, and Clementine in the second.

THE CHOLERA.

Carmi, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 5.—The *Journal's* special reports two deaths at Carmi from cholera, six new cases being reported.

It is reported here that a few deaths from cholera occurred at Aurora, Ind., and that six new cases of the disease have occurred there to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is visiting King Oscar of Sweden.

—The betrothal of Prince Arthur, of England, to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is announced.

—Vice President Wilson was in Boston yesterday, looking very well. He is improving fast.

—Governor Dix has commuted the sentences of David Murphy, convicted of the murder of David Barry, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, to imprisonment for life.

—A motion for a new trial was argued at Cairo yesterday, and overruled by the Judge, in the case of William Campbell, convicted of the murder of Doyle, mate of the steamer Grand Tower.

—Joe Harris shot, and probably fatally wounded, John Mason Talbott, in North Middleton, Ky., last Monday night. The affair grew out of a difficulty which occurred on election day.

—Ah Jon Fiu'n Yung and Lak Sud Qui Cam, two Chinamen, fought a duel in Lincoln county, Arkansas, on Thursday, in which the latter was killed and the former arrested and lodged in Jail at Pine Bluff.

—A dispatch from Fort Wayne says George Starkey was killed last Monday night while coupling cars, and Thomas Straher, employed to fill Starkey's place, was killed while coupling cars yesterday morning.

—Henry Dohr, a baker of South Brooklyn, on Monday discovered a boy named Dougherty attempting to steal a loaf of bread from his wagon, and beat and kicked him in so brutal a manner that the boy will die. Dohr was arrested.

—A grand reception promenade concert and ball will be given at the Ocean House at Long Branch next Saturday evening for the benefit of the Portland (Oregon) sufferers. President Grant, a former resident of Portland, will be present.

—Another deposit of five hundred dollars in the Allen and McCool prize fight, which is to come off on September 23, was made in St. Louis last night. Fifteen hundred dollars is now up. The last deposit is to be made just prior to the meeting.

—The board of supervisors of Santa Barbara county, Cal., has ordered an election on the proposition to grant the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, or a local company, two hundred thousand dollars to extend the line north to Salinda pass.

—The Mayor of Portland has appointed a relief committee to raise funds to aid the sufferers by the late fire. He desires the committee to seek relief at home without calling upon other communities in the West and East, unless absolutely necessary.

—The case of Houghton vs. Surveyor General Hardenburg, of California, involving the right to the custody of the last Aniseau land patent by Hardenburg, was decided in the Twelfth Circuit Court of California in favor of the latter. Houghton will appeal to the Supreme Court.

—Daniel Whitton, a convict in the Massachusetts State prison, yesterday attacked Warden Chamberlin with a shovel, striking him in the face. The blow took effect over the right eye and along the right side of the face, penetrating to the bone. Chamberlin fired at the convict, the ball breaking one of his ribs.

—The subscription of $160,000 for the erection of a second Theological Hall for the Divinity School of Yale College, towards which a friend of the Seminary has recently subscribed $80,000 on condition that the remainder was raised by the 1st of August, has been completed by the Professors becoming responsible for the sum, still amounting to about $6,000.

THE DENT FAMILY.

Serious Illness and Brief Sketch of the Presidents Father-in-Law.

A New York *Tribune* letter from Long Branch says:—Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, has been dangerously ill at the cottage of the President for several days past, and, although he is somewhat better to-day, it is evident to the family and the physicians that he cannot long survive. An interval during the past several years Mr. Dent has suffered from a complication of asthma and dropsy, and for days at a time he has been unable to lie down. His ailments seem to be the result of old age and the general decay of the body rather than any inherent disease. He is now 87 years of age, and unusually well preserved in all his mental faculties. His son in law, Mr. Casey, of New Orleans, watched with him on Wednesday night, and the President was summoned home yesterday in consequence of the severe character of the attack, and during last night gave many hours' attention to the invalid. Mr. Dent's life has been a remarkable one, and he has been a conspicuous character. He was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1786, ten years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and was the first white child born in that town. He probably has a better knowledge of the old families in the United States than any man living, as his acquaintance is more extensive. He was a merchant by occupation, and twice every year, while in Pittsburgh or St. Louis, made an extensive tour of collection, and thus made his large acquaintanceship with the people of the country. He was married in Pittsburgh to Miss Renshaw, the daughter of a Methodist preacher, who during her life was honored and loved by all. She died in 1857, having been the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living, as follows: John Dent, now in New Mexico; George W. Dent, San Francisco; Frederick T. Dent, of the regular army, now with his command at New London; Louis Dent, Washington; Mrs. Grant, wife of the President; Mrs. Sharp, wife of the U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Casey, the youngest, of New Orleans.

Mr. Dent was always a very rigid and aggressive Democrat, talking in political nourishment from the Tom Benton-Jackson school. He has not now and never has had any sympathy with the Republican party, and has frequently assailed the President for his radicalism. Since his son-in-law became General of the Armies, Mr. Dent has been a member of his household, whether in Washington or here. His never made any concealment of his politics, and it was a common habit with him, in a good-natured way, to abuse the Republican Senators and Members who called on the President in Washington. His was a familiar face in the lobbies of the Executive Mansion, and he did much to relieve the tedium of those who were compelled to wait to see the President. Although sometimes petulant, he was generally much respected by those who had frequent occasion to visit the White House. Between Mrs. Grant and her father there have always existed the warmest tenderest ties. He has been her companion oftener than any other in her drives in Washington and here. In 1818, after his marriage, Mr. Dent returned to St. Louis, where he accumulated considerable property, and where he continued to live until he took up his abode with Gen. Grant.

SWISS LAW.

An Old Way to Pay Debts, Old or Otherwise.

Among the customs which would seem to have remained unchanged since the Oath of Grutli must be reckoned the mode in which distraint for debt is managed in Canton Schwyz. On judgment being delivered, the officer of the court repairs to the debtor and effects the distrain. This is done in accordance to a form which provides that household goods are the last to be touched, anything else which can be found about the dwelling being primarily liable. The articles thus taken possession of are valued by the appraiser, and when their amount is ascertained to be sufficient to satisfy the claim they are sent off bodily to the creditor, no money being made to convert them into money by sale at auction or otherwise.

It need perhaps hardly be added that such a system is not very popular among creditors.

Lucerne tailor having sued a well-to-do Schwyzer for 140 francs, was surprised to receive, one morning, per steamer, two old portable stoves. Another creditor recently received an old portable engine. Another creditor recently received an old carriage, in lieu of the interest on a mortgage; and a third was accommodated with a load of stones, in answer to his demand for payment. It is also reported that a doctor, a resident in Canton Zurich, sued a man in Schwyz, and was awarded a quantity of manure. Angry at this mode of payment, he emptied the stuff in a neighboring stream, and for this act of contempt of court was duly fined. It was doubtless wrong to defile the stream, yet one can not wholly refrain from sympathizing with the enraged doctor.—*Swiss Times.*

STATE ITEMS.

MEADVILLE thinks of establishing a paper mill.

COLERAIN, Lancaster county, is to have two new school houses.

A BOY was drowned at Meadville on Monday while bathing in French creek.

MR. PHILLIP HOENIG has been elected drum major of the Titusville Citizens' Corps.

JOHN MCCUTCHEON, of Lancaster, had his hand shattered by the premature explosion of a gun on Saturday.

JAMES STEVENS of Scranton, did not succeed in committing suicide on Monday. The physician with his little stomach pump came too soon.

THE Chief of Police of Altoona and a clothing merchant of that place have had a little set-to, and now the Chief is held in $200 bail to answer.

THE Mayor of Altoona and the Chief of Police of that place are at loggerheads, and the latter has, consequently, tendered his resignation to Councils.

ON Monday evening an old man stabbed a little daughter of Fred. Locher, of Lancaster, because her father refused him beer. He was not arrested.

EIGHTY SIX properties were to be sold by the Sheriff of Crawford county Monday and yesterday at Meadville. Titusville furnishes twenty-seven of the eighty-six.

THE new steamer Colonel Phillips made a trip from Mayville to Jamestown last Saturday. The working was highly satisfactory. Though not complete the boat will commence regular trips to day (Wednesday.)

ON Friday morning a young man, named Alfred Price, aged about twenty-one years, fell down a schute at Wadlinger's colliery, Forestville. His back was broken and his head crushed in. He died of his injuries, Saturday afternoon.

"OIL CITY, with all its blessings, has swill milk."—[Corry Blade. Oil City, with all its swill milk, has never had such a Pain inside of it as Corry has every day.—*Derrick.* Those puns are very pain-ful, and 'tis will enough to desist from uttering any more.

A GIRL swindled a shoe dealer of Pottsville the other day out of a very nice pair of shoes, and by a trick boldly played. She presented an order emanating from a well known lady of that place, which proved to be a fraudulent one; nevertheless she secured the shoes and the young lady in question is minus.

A SHARPER, representing himself as a United States detective and revenue officer, has been attempting to make the liquor sellers of Juniata county pay him a small fee to compromise matters because they have no' got United States li censes. He did not succeed, and got out of town too soon for a police officer, who was put on his track.

A NEW bank has been started at Emlenton in Venango county, with a capital stock amounting to $100,000. The following are the officers: President, James Bennett; Vice President, M. Hullings; Cashier, J. W. Rowland; Directors: James Bennett, R. L. Cochran, R. W. Porterfield, Marcus Hulings, H. E. Bradley, J. W. Rowland, C. W. Van Schaik.

A BARN belonging to widow Gray, in Big Beaver township, was struck by lightning last Friday night and burned to the ground. Its contents of hay and wheat were entirely destroyed, and a wagon and buggy were also burned. A horse belonging to Mr. John Cook was killed. Mr. John R. Caskey, son-in-law of Mrs. Gray, who was in the barn at the time, was considerably shocked, but not seriously injured.

THERE is a family stopping at the Chautauqua House who brought along as part of their baggage from Titusville a cow, to supply nutriment for a delicate child. The baggagemen find it convenient to attach checks to either her horns or her tail, but they are sad when they find in her place a baggage check simply stating the impotunity nor kick the stuffing out of. The porter at the Chautauqua House commented freely on the bovine baggage.—*Courier.*

THE Titusville Citizens' Corps goes into camp at Bemus Point on Chautauqua Lake, on the improvised settlement 'Camp Henry Byrom" in honor of the oil producer of that name. The grounds were tendered them free of charge, and the commander of the new steamer "Colonel Phillips," will give the corps free rides up and down the lake during the time they are in camp. They are furnished tents from the State Arsenal. Inspection takes place Sunday at 10 A. M.—*Courier.*

THE MAHANOY *Gazette* says: "On Wednesday, Donnelly Rowe, a miner employed at the Eilen Gowan Colliery, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, had both his legs crushed, and one almost severed from his body, besides sustaining other injuries, by a fall of coal. The man was immediately removed, and examined by medical attendants, when it was found necessary to amputate both legs, but ere the amputation was over, the poor man expired."

THOMAS KILLKER, living in Conyngham township, Northumberland county, only a short distance from Ashland, died Thursday night from the effects of a wound received at the hands of J. J. Cochlin. *A post mortem* examination revealed the fact that a part of a bullet lodged in his brain. An inquest was held upon the body at Centralia, on Friday, by Coroner Charles G. Murphy, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from gunshot wounds at the hands of J. J. Cochlin, whether intentionally or accidentally the jury could not determine. Cochlin was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Inquests.

THE mail train yesterday afternoon brought to this city a Mr. Demi John. He hailed from Galitzin, Cambria county. The John family are unfortunate in the fact that they cannot stand upright or maintain a steady gait, hence this representation was placed on the go-cart for transportation to the branch train. The vehicle moved and so did John, who fell with great violence upon the hard flooring of the depot. He was most diabolically demoralized—wrecked—and the claret oozed out of his broken body in all directions, and soon life was extinct. A Hollidaysburg cannibal, carpet-sack in hand, was equal to the emergency, he stooped down and scooped up the red liquor with great gusto. Somebody over the hill mourneth the loss of two or three gallons of Cambria county "bug juice." *Altoona Tribune.*

THE OIL DISTRICT.

THIRTY wells are drilling in the vicinity of Paris City.

FOUR other wells in the neighborhood of Modoc will be finished within a week or ten days.

AN over production of salt water is making things unpleasant for many of the operators about Paris City.

IT is reported another new well was struck yesterday on the McClelland farm, near the coal mine, and is flowing between two and three hundred barrels.

THE fire is put out at the burning well, near Millerstown. Its production is estimated at two hundred and fifty barrels. The burnt men are alive. There is no hope of one; the others may recover.

THE *Derrick* furnishes the following items: THE Overley & Bramley well, a short distance north of the Troutman, reached the sand Monday morning and commenced flowing in large quantities, estimated by some of the spectators as high as forty barrels an hour.

THE Greene well, on the Johnson farm, two miles south of Millerstown, which has been drilling in the third sand for several days, yesterday began flowing at the rate of perhaps five hundred barrels. The oil is running down the creek for want of sufficient tankage. Good dipping.

LONG PRAYERS.

Their Effect on the Clergy and Laity.

The undue length of most extempore prayers has long been a source of ill-feeling between the clergy and the laity. A spirit of compromise in the matter is desirable, and it may be noted as a sign of the times that a new writer of the "*Dundee Advertiser*" avers that in London the Presbyterian divines have lately shortened their prayers, and that one of them, who also boldly abolished the after-sermon petition, found his congregation enlarged twenty per cent. I cannot vouch for this alleged result; plausible it certainly seems; and those who are curious about its probability and who are in position to do so, would perhaps confer a favor, temporary or permanent as the case may be, by making the experiment themselves. The wide discrepancy between the lay and the clerical view of what constitutes a long prayer, is perhaps partly due to the difference of physical attitude between preacher and congregation; for he, with head up stands up or kneels at ease, breathing freely, and his duty may cause the time to pass rapidly, while they bow in constrained attitudes, and in some churches have no response to make; and a few are guilty of the terrible sin of the occasional stealing limited, furtive glances at the animated scene of fashion that engages their attention during the other parts of the service. However, long windedness in prayer does not always spring from vanity or voluibility. These faults do occur, and as simplicity and fervor please us, so pomposity and self satisfaction disgust; still, the majority of long prayers are probably not due to the minister's love of hearing himself talk, but to an inability to centre the mind. Absence of mind is perhaps the besetting sin of public prayer-makers. A congregation yawns under a person whose chief theme is "thy servant of old," who drones through a meaningless set of perfunctory phrases, prefaced by that extraordinary "thou knowest," who offers as prayer a patchwork of trite and common quotations; who ignores in his listless supplications anything later than the first century of our era. As his usual, formal utterances mechanically roll out through the dreary old grooves, people are bored with monotony. A man half asleep, or *distrait*, takes twice as long to express an idea as when he is wide awake and alert. Sometimes we find a prayer-maker whose mind rambles the more easily because his professional dexterity extricates him out of the most desperately involved sentences, from which he starts and recovers as one nods and catches himself with a jerk when sleepy; and after the regular round has been made, the sick and absent spoken of, and the various missionaries checked off, he bounds through the traditional closing phrases at accelerated speed, like clockwork running out, and, opening his book, in a changed and cheery voice, and to universal relief—his own most of all—gives out the hymn.—*Galaxy.*

—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Hoboken compelled a saloon-keeper to take down a German flag which was flying over an American flag, and reverse their positions.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

British Parliament Prorogued

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, August 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech, which was read by Royal commission, is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I am now released from the necessity of calling upon you for the further prosecution of your ardous occupations. In bidding you farewell for a recess, I make it my first duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provisions for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. His marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between the two Empires.

The best relations continue to subsist between myself and foreign powers. I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have been enabled to bring to a satisfactory issue the commercial negotiations with France in which my Government has been for some time engaged. Under the provisions of the instrument signed on the 23d of July, and awaiting ratification, the treaties of 1860 were again put in force, with a comprehensive engagement contracted between the two countries for mutual treatment, on X footing with the most favored nation, and the differential tax on shipping under the British flag is removed. There are separate provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils and for the general relief and extension of trade. I have likewise concluded treaties on extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Brazil. The ratifications of the treaties with the two last named powers have not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for the like agreement of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and beyond. I am still occupied in giving effect to these provisions in the treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and the interests of my possessions in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am very sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various charges of the State, and likewise enable me promptly to meet the obligations at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I have received with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of public burdens by reducing both the sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood. The wealth-bringing Consumpte Court of the Judicature, by which the record of your proceedings has been distinguished, will be found, as I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more speedy, expeditious and effectual administration of justice.

The acts for the amendment of the education act of 1870, and of the endowed schools act of 1869, will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of solid national advantage through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes of the community. The act relating to the regulation of railways and canals promises to conduce to a more harmonious working of the railway system of the country.

I have with pleasure assented to the act relating to the merchant shipping, from which, and from the large questions connected with the appointed, I hope for a diminution for risks to which the seafaring population are exposed.

The revenue has up to this time fully answered my expectations, and although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by a variety of causes, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement.

These and all mercies of Divine Providence will, I trust, find suitable acknowledgment alike in our works and hearts.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railroad Scandal.

MONTREAL, August 5.—Mr. Beatty, Jr., figures to-day in connection with the Pacific Railroad scandal, in letters over his signature in the *Herald*. He circumstantially and minutely relates the arrangements for securing one hundred thousand dollars from Americans to defeat the sale of the Government, and goes into the particulars of his interviews with the ministers and shows their readiness to take and make, come from where it might, so long as it would enable them to retain power. He asks for $50,000, and again asks for $100,000, and the following correspondence both by letter and by personal interviews of first importance to the Government, and all this with the ultimate object of settling the Pacific loans," and gives the following extract from a letter of one of the ministers, "The telegraph is trying to turn the concern into a joint stock. I hope it will. It will be the entering wedge and new capital will consolidate the concern." He again says, "I will subsidize until action is deemed indispensably necessary."

MEXICO.

A Tipera Chief Slain.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 2, via Matamoras, August 5.—The great Tipeca Chief Lazedo has been captured and shot by the Government forces.

The Election.

There are great Government gains in the returns of the Congressional election.

American Priests Not Yet Expelled.

In the case of the American priests whom the Government proposes to expel as pernicious foreigners, without legal process, a stay of proceedings has been granted, with all the advantage of the laws. This result has been attained by the interference of friendly foreigners.

GERMANY.

A Naval Officer Punished.

BERLIN, August 5.—Captain Werner, who recently seized the Spanish insurgent gunboat Vigilante, will be removed from the command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean.

Foreigners in Spain to be Protected.

BERLIN, August 5.—The German Government has instructed its representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French representatives for the protection of foreigners and their property, even if force has to be employed.

FRANCE.

Meeting of the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris.

PARIS, August 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Count de Chambord received the Count of Paris to-day. Ex-President Thiers assures his Republican friends that they need have no fear that a fusion of Bourbonists and Orleanists will be effected.

Nancy Freed from the Germans.

The French troops entered Nancy to-day, and were received with wild enthusiasm by the citizens.

ELMIRA.

Meeting of the National Educational Association

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 5.—The National Educational Association met this morning in this city. About one thousand delegates and members are present. Nearly every State in the Union is represented. The Association was welcomed to the city by the Mayor in a brief speech, and George M. Devine, President of the Board of Education, responded. The question to be discussed was introduced by Edwin Shippen, of Philadelphia.—"Ought the Chinese and Japanese indemnities to be refunded unconditionally or be devoted to specific educational purposes." He was followed by Dr. McCosh, of New Jersey, who made a strong speech, the point of which was that the Government should be careful lest the fund fall into the hands of the reactionary party.

After discussion the subject was laid upon the table, to come up under a resolution.

Dr. James McCosh spoke very ably this evening at the Opera House in this city before the National Educational Association upon the Upper Schools.

President Reed, of Missouri, pronounced an eulogy on the late Dr. McGuffey, of Virginia.

ST. LOUIS.

Testing the Constitutionality of the Social Evil Law.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Rev. W. G. Elliott, Chancellor of Washington University in this city, who has taken a decided and active part in opposition to the social evil law now in force, made information to-day in the Court of Criminal Correction against Lizzie Saville and Kate Clark, two of the most noted of the *demi mondes*, for keeping a bawdy house. Dr. Elliott's purpose is to test the constitutionality of the social evil law.

Dr. Elliott has also sworn out warrants for the arrest of the owners of the houses occupied by Saville and Clark.

A Man Boiled by Steam.

A fine in one of the boilers in the Pacific Flouring Mills collapsed to-day, and David Collins, who was working about seventy-five feet from the boiler, was literally boiled by escaping steam. He died almost instantly.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—The steamships City of Bristol, Pennsylvania, Ville de Paris and Humboldt, from New York, have arrived out.

BOSTON, August 5.—The steamship Olympus, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The steamships Europa and Atlas, from Glasgow, and Wyoming, from Liverpool, have arrived.

—The Saratoga Monument Association, organized to erect a monument on the site of the surrender of Burgoyne, at a meeting chose Hamilton Fish as President.

THE CAPITAL.

The President at Home.

NEW FIFTY CENT NOTES.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1873.

The President at Home.

The President returned early this morning. He will remain until to morrow night. Senator Morton was an early visitor, and remained in consultation with the President for some time. Several other gentlemen had an interview with the President, including Gov. Cook and Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The usual cabinet meeting was held at noon. Messrs. Robeson and Richardson only were absent.

How to Acquire a Title to Lands Containing Iron Ore.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that parties desiring to acquire a title to lands containing valuable deposits of iron ore must comply with the provisions of the mining act approved May 10, 1872 except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which, by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, are expressly relieved from its operations.

Postmasters Appointed.

The following Postmasters were appointed today: Henry McGeiger, Marysville, Mo; Hayman Gloforke, Cheyenne City, Wyoming; Frank A. Douglass, Brighton, Mich; and Thomas D. Abbott, Laramie City, W. T.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session to-day was not important beyond the transaction of routine business. Much of the session, which continued about two hours, was employed in general social conversation.

The Governor's Hospitality.

The President will be the guest of Governor Cooke during his stay here. The Governor entertains the President and members of his Cabinet now in town at a dinner this evening.

New Fifty Cent Notes.

The first installment of new fifty cent notes was delivered to Treasurer Spinner and were issued to-day.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 5, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 5 P. M., August 5, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hours.	State of River.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft.	ft.	in.		
Cairo	16	3	-9	NE	Fair
Cincinnati	11	6		NE	Clear
Davenport	3	8	+2	S	Fair
Keokuk	3	4	-6	SE	Clear
Leavenworth	5	2	-2	SE	Clear
LaCrosse	2	9	-1	SE	Fair
Louisville				E	Fair
Memphis	12	3	-1	7 NW	Fair
Nashville	3	4	+2	NE	Fair
New Orleans	9	13		NE	Cloudy
Omaha	8	6	-4	SE	Fair
Pittsburgh	6	9		NE	Clear
Shreveport	12	1	-1	NE	Fair
St. Louis	14		-5	S	Fair
St. Paul	5	2	-1	S	Clear
Vicksburg	21		-8	NE	Fair

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—River 11 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. The Albion and Liberty No. 4 passed down with tows of salt. Fair and cool.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Arrived—Iron Sides, Cairo; City of Helena, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Fanny Lewis, Hilton, Fever; Grand Tower, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Maggie P., Illinois river; Kellogg, New Orleans. Departed—Belle La Crosse and Muscatine, St. Paul; Molly Ehert, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg; Clinton, Keokuk; La Barge, Missouri river; Maggie P., Illinois river. River falling fast. Clear and cool.

CAIRO, August 2.—Arrived—Falls Pilot, Ohio River; City of Chester, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Ar. Kansas Belle, Evansville, 5 A. M.; A. White, Memphis, 7. Departed—Falls Pilot, Ohio river, 2 P. M.; Will Duck, St. Louis, 2; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 6; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 9. River fallen 10 inches. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Since last report the river has risen 7 inches and is still swelling slowly; now 5 feet 3 inches in canal; 3 feet 3 inches in pass on falls. Arrived: The packets and Charley Bowen and five barges of salt from Pomeroy. Departure: Only the packets.

EVANSVILLE, August 5.—Clear and warm, mercury 65 to 86. River about stationary. Port list: Up—Idlewild, 3 A. M.; Roberts, 9; Billie Gilbert, 2 P. M. Down—Rose Hite, 4; Mary Ament, 5; J. D. Parker, 6. Business light.

SHREVEPORT, August 5.—Clear and cool River fell one inch. Arrived: Ruby, Clifford; Royal George, Jefferson. Departed: La Belle, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—Arrived—Arch P. Green, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Burkeville, Cairo. Thirty-three inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, August 5.—Down: Henry Tolle and Mary Poe. Up: Hawarden. Ship Hibernia, Liverpool, City of Vicksburg and Bee and barges. Clear and warm. River falling.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Departed last night—Henry S. Turner, Cincinnati; George Wolfe, Red river; to day—Capitol City, Vicksburg.

DROWNED AT NEWPORT.

Clergyman Drowned at the Beach.

A Newport dispatch says: The entire community is saddened by a melancholy accident at the beach this morning during bathing hours. Mr. Hopps, a young theological student, belonging in Wisconsin, but connected with the Baptist School of Theology at Newton, Mass., was drowned while bathing, and at this writing his body has not been recovered. The circumstances are very sad. Mr. Hopps was visiting a lady to whom he was engaged, a Western lady who is summering here, and they were to have been married shortly. He was in company with a Mr. Sisson, of Newport, who hearing a cry for help, swam to his assistance, but before he had reached him Mr. Hopps had sunk twice, and was almost unconscious. Mr. Sisson managed to get his bathing clothes off, and tried, unsuccessfully, to swim ashore with him, Mr. Hopps grasping him in such a manner as to prevent his reaching land. The strength of both finally gave out, and they separated. Mr. Sisson was unconcious, but washed on to the shore, and was resuscitated, and, though suffering this afternoon, will without doubt recover. He was at first supposed to be dead. Mr. Hopps was seen no more. It is presumed that the

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE English Parliament was closed yesterday, the Queen's speech being read by the proper officer. It thanks the Commons for making provision for the Geneva award.

SIR JOHN MCDONALD, who figured, among others, in the Canadian railway operations, was rumored yesterday to have attempted suicide. The revelations criminating him are said to have greatly depressed his mind.

THE *Post* asks us to give the amount of paper circulation in England, and in this country as well. We would willingly do so if it would subserve any useful purpose. If the *Post* will publish a tabular statement, showing the relative increase of wealth—not circulating medium, whether it be bullion or bank notes—in England and this country, and the growth of population, industry, commerce and all the conditions which are supposed to necessitate an increase of circulating medium, we will comply with its request. What it asks is of no value, except to illustrate what we now call for. Despite all the airs the *Post* takes on when it deals with the currency question, we regret to think that it is rather weak on that particular subject.

WE are quite impressed with the remarkable energy displayed in the address of Hon. Samuel J. Randall to the Democratic party. He thinks the time for organization has come, and appeals to the people of his political faith to attend to this duty. He is rather severe on us Republicans, charging against us all manner of evils except one in which the people feel some interest—the salary grab. This the Honorable Samuel leaves untouched, possibly for the reason that he is rather intimately identified with that little project. We really do not see why so much pathos and eloquence should be wasted by the honorable gentleman, as there is very little disposition on the part of the Democracy to organize, for the very practical reason that they know it will be of no use.

IN SOME of the prisons of the country, the rule prevails, that a prisoner who gives a very demonstrative expression of religious change, should be treated with more than usual severity, on the presumption that he is a hypocrite. The rule seems, at first sight, repugnant and heartless; but it is based on a sound perception of human nature. Very many criminals would make a profession of religion at the very earliest opportunity, if thereby they could secure partial immunity from punishment; but where there are no favors shown, the change is likely to be sincere. We propose that this very salutary rule be applied to religious murderers. There is certainly, no advantage derived, by the general public, from the pious exhortation of an atrocious murderer. Rather, the effect of religious exhortations from the scaffold is to bring religion into contempt. The rather exuberant piety of the Maryland murderers has drawn the attention of the press to this subject. We wish no ill to any human being, but we submit if there were less slavering over such persons, and, if necessary, an enforced quietness on the scaffold, we believe there would be more good and less harm.

THE "Lord Gordon" affair, in Manitoba, has at last penetrated the State Department, at Washington, in the form of an application in behalf of the friendly offices of the Department to secure the release of the Americans now incarcerated at Fort Garry. It is understood that the aid asked for will be afforded, with the understanding that the offending parties will stand trial, when their case is called. The whole affair was not only exceedingly foolish, in itself but involved an absurd effort to secure an advantage by dishonorable means. No doubt Gordon had shamefully swindled the New York parties who went bail for him, but it was a criminal offense to attempt to kidnap him. Perhaps, in some views of the case, it might be looked upon as a pardonable offense—but even then, the work ought to have been skillfully accomplished. Gordon ought to be brought to New York, and made to stand trial for swindling—but the failure of the attempt to kidnap elevates him, in the estimate of the Manitobans, into a sort of hero, whereas, he is merely an ordinary rogue. He will now be on his guard against other attempts to secure control of his precious person. The attempt to kidnap, in the eye of the law, is a criminal offense—and the Manitobans are disposed to execute the law, with just a spice of vengeance withal.

THERE has been a sturdier fight in England against the liberal pension bestowed on the soon to be married Duke of Edinburgh, one of the royal princes, than was anticipated. The House of Commons yielded, just as we thought it would; but the people of several of the large cities have given decided expression to their dissatisfaction. A somewhat novel view of the affair is taken—the royal family being spoken of as paupers, subsisting on the hard earnings of the people. After all is said, however, it still is true that after the growl has been indulged, we will probably hear no more of it. There is really another side to this question. Not to refer at length to the very obvious point that if the people retain royalty as a sort of figure head, they must support it—there is this to be said: It is claimed that certain lands that were, originally, the private property of the crown, were turned over to the Government, the royal family being assured, in return, its maintenance from the civil list. These lands, it is claimed, nett the Government quite as much as the royal family costs the nation. We know not as to the precise facts,—but such is the claim made. If they be just as stated, the royal family have a very substantial claim upon the nation for its support. In any event, the maintenance of the throne involves the support of the royal family, and this in a manner that shall comport with the dignity and wealth of the nation. The sympathetic view is, we admit, against all this. There are, no doubt, large numbers of persons in England ill-fed, and compelled to a life-long struggle for the insufficient subsistence they are able to secure. It is hard that they should thus suffer and struggle while others live in splendor. But it remains to be seen whether the establishment of the principle of communism would remedy the matter. If we may judge from the experience of Paris, the condition of the poor will not be materially improved by the abrogation of social and political distinctions. We do think royalty might be more modest in its demands,—but in making them, it acts consistently with its position. The remedy is to abolish the institution.

ANTI-PROTECTION ARGUMENTS.

We hope the arguments in favor of the protection of American industry are not made up with such self-evident partisanship of feeling, and distortion of facts, as are those of the opposite side. So far as our observation extends, there is fairness of statement, and candor of judgment in the presentation of what may be properly termed the American side of the question. The habitual disposition of our opponents is illustrated by two journals, from both of which we extract some characteristic statements and arguments. The New York *World* deals with the subject as applied to the manufacture of iron, and the Chicago *Tribune* takes agricultural and other exports from California for its text, and makes up therefrom its anti-protection arguments. The resolution quoted is by the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, that "in the present condition of the iron trade in this country it is desirable that the production of metal should be curtailed as far as possible, until a more favorable market is established." The *World* then proceeds to say that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Kelly offered, as an argument in behalf of protection, that it would cheapen iron and steel, and make an adequate market for all the grain in the country. In answer to all this, the *World* speaks as follows:

> The iron men have their monopoly—not through Protection, indeed, but through the permanent increase of prices in England—and immediately they take measures to send up prices to a level with the price in England, plus duty, freight, exchange, &c. They do not pretend that they are not producing iron at an enormous profit; they do not pretend to deny that the pig iron interest is the most healthy manufacture in the country; but simply claim that it is "desirable"—to whom, save the capitalists who own furnaces?—to secure a "more favorable market."

To those engaged in the iron trade, the statements above made will be simply amusing. Nothing is more certainly understood, here, than that no attempt is being made to increase the prices to any given comparison with those in England. The object is, to obtain prices that will pay a profit on the manufacture of iron. Iron is, at the present, being produced at a loss; not at an enormous profit. The very reason why prices are low is that the supply in the market exceeds the demand. If there were a brisk trade, the supply would not be excessive, but there is not a large demand, and the price is unremunerative. These are the facts, and they are thoroughly well understood among iron manufacturers. It is, therefore, desirable to limit the supply to the demand, just as it is with any unprotected manufacture, or agricultural production. If farmers discover that the market is unremunerative for a given article in their line, because of excessive supply, they turn their attention to some other product,—thus limiting the supply to the demands of the market. This is all the resolution referred to means. The truth is, if the present condition of the market, and of prices, proves anything as regards protection, it is that the price of iron has been reduced to that of England,—or, in other words, cheapened. Thus the arguments and prophecies the *World* seeks to dispel are really confirmed.

The Chicago *Tribune's* argument is based on an extract from the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which complains that California annually exports an immense stock of surplus products, and imports in return, manufactured articles, and that the State is being impoverished by this policy. The point of the *Bulletin* is this:

> The trouble with California to-day is, that the raw material, which ought to enrich the country, is sent out of it at very small advance over the cost of production. The broad margins of profit are made abroad. The grain grower has one profit, and some years a very small one, the shipper may get another. But even the freight money, or the larger part of it, is earned by vessels owned abroad. The millers only grind a small proportion of the wheat produced, and the bakers make but a small proportion of the flour into bread. We send off leather as raw material and buy it back in boots and shoes. The best profit goes to the manufacturer.

To this, the *Tribune* replies, "If California can exchange hides and leather for more boots and shoes than she could make from them at home, she gains by the traffic; if she can make boots and shoes for less money than she pays for those she imports, she loses. If the farmer can sell his hides at the nearest town, and can purchase boots and shoes for less money than it would cost him to convert his hides into leather, and make the boots himself, he acts wisely by selling the raw material. California has more wheat than she can consume, and, if she can get more boots and shoes for her wheat than she could obtain with the same labor if they were made at home, she enjoys the profit of the trade. She exchanges what she has, and don't need, for that which she has not, and does need. How can this be an impoverishing process to California?" This argument is somewhat mixed. As regards exchanges with foreign countries and exchanges or trade between different points in the same State or country, there is a very important question. The simple manufacture of an article involves the use of capital, the employment of laborers, and the outlays made for living expenses of those laborers. The taxation for Government expenses, and a great variety of incidental questions are involved. If our raw material is sent abroad, and manufactured there, even though it be returned at a rate quite as small as those manufactures could be furnished in this country, there would still be a very decided advantage in having the work done here. Suppose, for example, hides were exported to England from California, and manufactured there into boots and shoes, and returned to California, at a figure below what they could be manufactured for in that State,—if the discrepancy is not very considerable, we contend that it is better to have them manufactured in the State. The reason is clear. Every industry that is established brings together a population which supports itself by manufacturing labor. This population affords a home market for the farmers' breadstuffs, and secures him a steady, and generally an increasing price for his products. This increased population shares his taxes, and helps to lighten his expenses. Thus, if his shoes do cost a little more, it is amply made up in a hundred different ways. Who believes, for a moment, if manufacturing towns, with populations sufficiently large to absorb the produce of the west and northwest, were established, we should hear of corn being burned for fuel, or the rates of freight too high for profitable export? And if the farmers are thus enabled to sell to advantage their produce, what to them is a little extra expense on any one item of manufactured articles? Suppose shoes were to cost fifty cents a pair more—the extra price on ten bushels of wheat would realize all that any one family expends, extra.

But the arguments of free traders are of the hand to mouth order. They either forget or ignore the fact, that one of the ultimate purposes of protection is to cheapen home productions. Take, for example, iron. The processes now in vogue do not permit of iron being manufactured at a less rate than the ruling market price. There is no profit in the manufacture of iron, at present. There has been, up to within a few months. But manufacturers, foreseeing the inevitable decline, have expended large amounts of money, in the effort to discover cheaper and more effective processes of manufacture. Without protection, this could not have been done. With it, the expense has been lessened, and in time, will be still more. To claim that manufacturers will not make iron except at enormous profits is absurd. The laws of trade apply here as elsewhere. Men in the trade are so situated that they must manufacture, if they make any profit. But in time processes will be cheapened so that we can compete against the world. Is it not for the benefit of the country generally to bear some strain for the sake of the coming reward?

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE shining milk pans of Mrs. W. R. Hayes, at West Ferrisburg, Vt., set her house on fire a few days ago, by reflecting the sun upon the clapboards.

ALL Government officials throughout the country were, on the 1st instant, notified to prepare and forward their estimates before September 1, to allow of their preparation and publication within the time prescribed by law.

MAIL advices from Cuba state that a severe engagement took place at Barrancas, nine leagues from Monzanville. The Spanish loss was severe. Thirty-seven wounded were taken to Monzanville, and twenty more, severely wounded, were left at Vequita.

ALBERTUS D. BERRY, printer, and Treasurer of the Baltimore *Gazette* Office Mutual Beneficial Society, is missing since Friday last, when he went to take a bath, having with him the funds of the Society, three hundred dollars. Berry belonged to Detroit.

A SPECIAL from Montreal, dated August 4th, says a rumor was current on Sunday and Monday that Sir John A. McDonald had attempted to commit suicide. The Government organs deny the story. It is certain, however, the Premier has been in a low state.

BEHOLD the other side of the Chinese servant question. A lady lecturing on this subject in San Francisco declares that the almond-eyed domestics are neither honest nor neat, and that it is a thousand times more creditable for a woman to do her own housework than to employ a Chinaman to do it for her.

DAISY BREEZE, the alleged murderer of his brother, Don Breeze, at Hazlewood, Ill., was captured in Williamson county on Monday, by Sheriff Irwin, of Cairo. Breeze, when arrested, swore he would not be taken, and was preparing to make a desperate resistance, when a shot from a member of the sheriff's *posse* struck him in the shoulder and he surrendered.

AT Vienna there are works of art from different countries the following numbers: United States, 13 pictures; Brazil, 1; France, 1,537 pictures, sculptures, &c.; Switzerland, 498; Italy, 625; Monaco, 3; Sweden, 45; Norway, 71; Denmark, 101; Holland, 167; Belgium, 296; Austria, 811; Hungary, 155; Russia, 427; Greece, 37; Turkey, 7; China, 2; Great Britain, 203; Germany, 725.

TWO sons of David Kendall, highly respected citizens of Henry county, Tenn., aged eighteen and twenty-two, were drowned in West Sandy Creek last Saturday, while bathing. One, who could not swim, got in deep water, and his brother, in attempting to save him, was clutched in his arms and carried down. The third brother, in attempting to save them, narrowly escaped the same fate.

TWENTY negroes, charged with Ku-Kluxing W. H. Wyatt, in Madison county, Tenn., have been arrested by the citizens and carried to Jackson. All were admitted to bail in $500 each except Joe Rice, Monroe Ethridge, Nathan Fair and Chas. Reed, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Wyatt was a most brutal affair, and the story of his having outraged an old negro woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

A WASHINGTON special says that the Council at Fort Sill upon the question of Santanta and Big Tree has been postponed until October, owing to the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs among the tribes of the Northwest. In the meantime Santanta and Big Tree will be taken to Fort Sill, there to await the result of the Council, to satisfy the Kiowas that their distinguished chiefs are living, of which they now intimate grave doubts.

A STRANGE man, name unknown, was seen darting about Essex street, Saturday forenoon, with paper and pencil in hand, and every once in a while stopping and dotting something down. No one among the women who watched him knew or could imagine what he was up to, but we understand that eight men who live on that street found no dinner ready at noon, and that they not only knew nothing of the stranger, but unanimously and—profanely—proclaimed they didn't want to.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan City and Indianapolis Railroad, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: David Macy, Wm. Cutling, Haywood Cutling Jesse S. Leon, Volney T. Mallatt, Albert Southard and Henry H. Walker. The report of the officers of the road shows a very satisfactory condition of the road, the business furnished at Michigan City for the road being largely in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the stockholders.

THE *Voz Publeca*, of Matamoras, denies the rumor in the American papers that Gen. Escobedo, with the fourth division of the Mexican army, has been ordered to the Rio Grande, and says that Gen. Escobedo is on his estate near San Luis Potosi, and that the fourth division of the army is stationed at different and remote parts of the Republic on active duty. The report, although stated to have emanated from the head-quarters of the Department of Texas, and although it first appeared in the San Antonio papers, is groundless.

IT MAY be right enough to add creosote to pure spirits and call the compound fine old Scotch whisky, but when it comes to sprinkling white fish with the poison, families have a just reason to complain. If the creosote is not used in quantities to kill, it will seriously injure the stomach and digestive organs, and if incipient putridity adds its effects, there is ample reason why so many people should have been made sick by the fish thus treated. The putters up of these fish should be sent to jail and fed on their abominable inventions.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

YACHTMEN down in the lower St. Lawrence, near Anticosta, have good sport at this season. Seals are numerous upon the islands there. A small black porpoise, called "pourci" by the Canadians, affords excellent sport, the mode of capturing it being by pursuing it in a canoe or skiff, in the bow of which kneels the hunter with his long gun charged with buckshot. These porpoises are valuable for their oil. The white whale, which sometimes grows to a length of over twenty feet, is also a denizen of these waters, and is pursued with gun and harpoon.

IT is well known that rubbing the body with hog's fat has the effect of reducing the temperature of the skin in scarlet fever. Dr. Ketz, of Heilbroun, directs to incorporate one or two grammes of carbolic acid into 100 grammes of lard, and, with this, to rub the whole body, excepting the head, two or three times a day, according to the intensity of inflammation characterizing the case in hand. The effect of this kind of treatment is to produce a pleasant feeling of coolness, to keep the skin softer, and after each application the temperature of the skin falls somewhat. The carbolic acid operates to destroy the germs and fibres of the disease.

AN overland traveler writes to a Milwaukee paper long complaints of the dangers incurred from gamblers, thieves, and desperadoes throughout the entire journey. He says: "Their operations cover the whole field; spotters dog the steps of persons leaving San Francisco, and by means of the telegraph and other agencies only known to the initiated, the desperadoes along the line are advised of any 'game' that may be passing over the road. One gang, numbering from four to ten, usually rides only from one station to another, when they are relieved by others, one, however, remaining quietly on board all the time for observation."

THE marriage annuity proposed by the Queen and the Gladstone Government for the young Duke of Edinburgh, $125,000 a year, is thirty-five thousand dollars a year more than the aggregate salaries of the nine Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is more than the aggregate salaries of the President of the United States and of his seven Cabinet Ministers, at the increased rate just voted by Congress. It is therefore not at all surprising that some of the members of the "faithful Commons" of England, seeing the rising in favor of Republican expensiveness and simplicity in the *personnel* of Government, have demurred, though unsuccessfully, to such a vote.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THAT promising young person who has been creating such an excitement as the "medium" through whom Charles Dickens was completing "Edwin Drood," has met the fate of most persons of his class, exposure. It turns out now, as it was sure to do from the start, that the "ignorant mechanic," as he has been termed, is a printer of some education and a good deal of reading, and that he is thoroughly acquainted with most of the master's works. Moreover, he is a thorough adventurer, and has been before detected in literary peculation, having some years ago written a new play from an old English one. This is not a serious crime, now-a-days, when cleverly done, but the "Edwin Drood" man performed it so bunglingly that he was detected without any trouble, and consequently was awarded a proper measure of odium. His last venture is likely to prove an unprofitable as his first.

THE squabbles for the guardianship of the holy places at Jerusalem break out afresh at short intervals. On the 25th of April a warfare commenced which resulted in the provisional closing of the Church of St. Helena to the Latins, Greeks and Albanians. The Latins were restricted to the use of their cloister, while the Greeks were allowed processions and rites. The Grotto of the Nativity has to be guarded by Turkish soldiers, and mass is celebrated in their presence, six sentinels being placed at the entrance and in the interior. A hundred soldiers have been quartered in the Church of St. Helena, and the floor is covered with mattrasses, while sabres and muskets are hung upon the walls. The riot and pillage of April 25th have been attributed to the machinations of the French, Russians and Germans, as the ostensible chief protectors of the holy places, but no redress has as yet been obtained.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SENATOR MORTON will open the Ohio Republican campaign at Athens on the 25th inst.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* describes the new party's candidate for Governor of Ohio as a Peace Democrat in war and a War Democrat in peace.

ACCORDING to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* hay seed in the hair and blue drilling overalls are to be the prevailing styles for Western politicians this Fall.

LATEST advices from California seem to indicate that the contest for United States Senator is narrowed down to Governor Booth and George O. Gorham, at present Secretary of the United States Senate.

THERE no longer exists for Senators and Representatives in Congress the cheap device of letting their salaries "lay undrawn to revert into the Treasury." Since March 4 the disbursing officers of the Senate and House draw from the Treasury the full amount to be disbursed, and disburse it peremptorily by check or draft to the individual at his residence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HAVING some time ago solemnly assured their readers that Col. Mosby, of guerilla fame, was one of the powers behind the throne, managing the Administration at Washington, the Democratic papers now set him down as opposing the election of Col. Hughes for Governor *because the latter is supposed to be the Administration candidate.* There's where you get your consistency!—*Troy Times.*

THE following is the result of the primary election held in Lancaster county on Saturday last for candidates of the Republican party for the various offices named: Associate Judge, John J. Libhart; Assembly, Amos H. Mylin, H. H. Tshudy, Julius L. Shuman; Recorder, Peter Diffenbaugh; County Treasurer, Thomas Furniss; County Commissioner, James Wood; Jury Commissioner, Luther Richards. The delegates to the State Convention are instructed to vote for Butler for Judge, and Mackey for State Treasurer.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces that the Philadelphia delegation to the Republican State Convention will "unanimously urge" for the nomination for Supreme Judge Edward M. Paxson, of the Common Pleas Court of that county. It then proceeds to give Mr. Paxson a character for ability as a Judge, when it is well known that he has had but four years' experience on the bench, to which he was appointed in 1869 by Governor Geary through the influence of William B. Mann. If Philadelphia expects to obtain the nomination, the delegation from that city should select one of their notably upright and thoroughly experienced jurists for presentation to the Convention.

GENERAL BUTLER, it is said, will publish in a few days an elaborate legal historical defence of the Congressional back pay, every point fortified by numerous precedents and documents, rendered entertaining from flashes of sarcasm, and one of the ablest papers he has ever written. It opens with a defence of increased pay of the President, whose salary was raised from $25,000 to $50,000 by the bill, which simply equalizes the pay of members of both Houses, something that never existed before. Under the old law, each member received $5,000 salary and $6 for each twenty miles distance from his residence to the seat of government, and at the end of each session numbers of members drew their mileage, whether they went home or not. Now each member receives $7,500 and actual traveling expenses to and from each session, so that the aggregate pay of members is little above what it was before, and in proportion not as much as at some time past.

PERSONAL.

RUFUS PORTER, aged eighty-five, the original editor of the *Scientific American*, is living at West Birmingham, Ct., and soliciting shares for a flying machine of his invention.

MISS CARPENTER, the English philanthropist, is the guest of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at her country residence, "Oak Glen," about five miles northeast of New port, R. I.

SHORTLY after the interment of Colonel Ellsworth, at Mechanicsville, the proposition to erect an Ellsworth monument was started. The monument, however, is at last completed, and it will be dedicated on or about the 1st of September.

JOHN MULLIGAN, the well known minstrel performer, died on the 28th of pneumonia. He was one of the most original and popular of the negro comedians, and was a great favorite with the profession. He was the original "Bob Ridley," and in that and other specialties he evinced a talent which would have made him eminent on the legitimate comedy stage.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, impaired in bodily vigor by the severity of his attack of cholera, contemplates sojourning a few weeks at some Virginia watering-place, "where," says a Tennessee paper, "in breathing the pure air and in drinking the pure water, and in enjoying the smiling landscape, we trust he may be fully restored to his usual degree of strength and good health, and long live to adorn and bless his day and generation."

CECILIA LETITIA UNDERWOOD, Duchess of Inverness, whose death is announced in the cable dispatches, was the eldest surviving daughter of the second Earl of Arran. Deceased was born about the year 1788, and in 1815 married Sir Geo. Buggin, who, however, died ten years afterwards. Lady Buggin afterwards married his late Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, one of the sons of George III.; but, the marriage, though sufficiently binding for conscience and in the church, was invalid according to the Royal Marriage act. Lady Buggin was, therefore, unable to assume the title of Duchess of Sussex, but was afterwards elevated to the peerage as Duchess of Inverness.

TO HER other accomplishments, Miss Lizzie Lloyd King seems at one time to have added that of kleptomania. While employed in a factory at Attleboro, Mass., she was not altogether guiltless of the sudden disappearance of certain hats and shawls that didn't belong to her. Lizzie had before this given many proofs of a "disordered mind," and when the hats and shawls were found in her possession, everybody said that sure enough she must be crazy. Taking this high toned Massachusetts standard of "mental irresponsibility," the diligent reader of the daily papers will be driven to reflect what a prodigious number of lunatics are probably at this very moment stowed away in our banks, railroads, and trust companies.

A PILLOW CASE.

Letter from Gideon J Pillow.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has written a letter correcting some published statements concerning his surrender to the Union forces in Montgomery, Ala., in 1865, and closes as follows:

"Though I was without money, and though my gray Confederate uniform was worn and covered with dust, and dingy from its age and the service it had seen, when I reached Montgomery, where I was thrown amidst large numbers of Federal officers with brilliant uniforms, yet I was uniformly and always recognized with a respectful military salute by officers and privates of the Federal army, and was pressed with offers of money and everything else I needed by the distinguished officers above named, who had served with me in the Mexican war; yet I accepted no money—not one dollar—from any of them. But it is due to them to say that I could not have been treated with greater courtesy and kindness if I had been an officer of rank in the Federal army than I was. As the last surviving general officer of the regular army who served in the Mexican war, I take pleasure in saying that the bitterness engendered by the late civil war was not sufficient to erase the respect and friendship formed by officers who fought in that war. And that though I committed what the Federal soldiers and Northern people consider a great error and grave crime by my services in the late war, yet I have never met a Federal officer, during or since the late civil war, who has failed to treat me with courtesy and respect, and duly to appreciate my services to the Government in the Mexican war. Among these I am happy to mention the marked respect and kindness I have received from the great soldier, the present distinguished President of the nation, since he has been in his present exalted position, for whom it was my pleasure to give my humble vote against his competitor for the position he now occupies."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; J. Heyl Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, J. J. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, A. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

The finest summer tonic known. No family should be without it during the summer months.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

MRS. S. A. Wagner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "brave and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a good of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EVENING THOUGHTS.

BY I. MC. RALPH.

The day is declining;
My heart is repining;
In sorrow, divining
The future I sit.

'Tis near the sunsetting,
While almost forgetting
My sad heart is fretting
For one whose has flown,
Who from earth forever is gone,
A vision appears,

And I knew at the sight
T'was angel of light
Sent to gladden the night,
And soothe me in sorrow;

It bade me, "cease weeping
For angels are keeping
Thy loved one above
In the realms of love.
Cease then sorrow to borrow."

Was it only a dream?
Yes; for the sun's bright gleam
As it shone from the west,
Soon awoke me again,
To a sense of the pain
That my spirit oppres'.

Draw closer the curtain,
The twilight uncertain,
Shut out from my view.
Let darkness reign here
While in silence and fear
I weep for one loved and true.

THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

How Indian Pride is Sustained.

Mrs. Swissheim, discoursing of the "gentle savage," says that on the frontier "there is no prejudice against him as against the negro." Two of the most elegant and popular women I met in the West were the daughter and granddaughter of one who used to leave her husband's house once or twice a year during all her life, and spend days or even weeks in the woods, with only boughs for a shelter and a blanket for clothing. Her blood or habits were never counted a shame to them, and all through the massacres there were Indians and mixed bloods living among the whites, and no public sentiment that would have tolerated an insult or indignity to one of them. Left to the jurisdiction of State and Territorial law, the Indians would all be citizens in ten or fifteen years. It is the unwise interference of the General Government which keeps up their Indian pride, maintains their stage-play independence, fosters their idleness and crime, exterminates them through the cultivation of their vices, arms them with the most destructive weapons, makes them a terror to those who would be their friends and neighbors, brings upon us the national disgrace and crime of such scenes as the murder of the Modoc prisoners, and keeps up trouble without end.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMEYER, Wilkins,
A. F. YOUNG, Robinson,
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side,)
F. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
F. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KIUGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Why Do Consumptives Die?

The first blow against any enemy with which we have to contend is always an important one; hence the consumptive who puts off to a distant day the necessary treatment to effect a cure, will not only lose valuable time, but will also incur the risks of a fatal termination. Yet ever since the introduction of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure this hitherto fatal disease is shorn of more than half its terrors. The reason then why consumptives die, may be found in the fact that they do not begin the treatment early enough. The disease has oftentimes made sad ravages in the lung tissue before any treatment, suitable to its cure has been instituted, and we need not marvel, such being the case at the many fatal terminations. If you look for a cure begin in time. Do not wait until the other vital organs have felt the baneful influence of the lung malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured very many bad cases, and should a cure be possible will always effect it, but that does not furnish grounds for criminal neglect, when a remedy of such great power is so easily obtainable. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated physician and has given to the world in his Lung Cure, a boon of price ess value, not only in consumption, but in a score of chronic maladies which have been the source of much individual suffering and the bane of many a household. The Doctor's treatise should be read by all. It may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a
Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!
The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the
Carbolate Powder.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. je25

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
500 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

PRESERVING SUGARS.—75 BARRELS Yellow and White Refined, Crushed and Pulverized sugars just received and for sale at reduced prices by the barrel or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Prints, 6 1-4c.
Fine Cloths, good styles, fast colors.
Prints, 8 1-3c.
Extra quality and styles, fast colors.
Prints, 10c.
The very best makes and newest styles.
4-4 Percales, 12 1-2c.
Elegant and choicest styles.
Bleached Shirting, 10c,
Extra quality, Shirting width.
4-4 Bleached Shirting, 10c.
A very great bargain.
4-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 10c.
Really worth 12½c.
4-4 Bleached Shirting.
An uncommon bargain.
Russia Crash 10c.
Another very great bargain.
4-4 Barred Flannels, 25c.
The regular 37½c quality.
Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
Great Closing-out Sale
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DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN.
BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF
SUMMER RESORTS.
Cresson Springs!
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
Parties wishing to engage rooms, or make inquiries in regard to terms, &c., will please address,
G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philada.
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.
PRESCRIPTION FREE.
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. F. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja18-s&s
FRUIT JARS.
80 gross

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lower market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Stocks, Bonds or Personal Security.

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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

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Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street.

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14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

REPEAL OF OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Co.	Waring, Bros & Co.,	496
H. S. & Seward	Waring, Bros & Co.	150
L. Irwin Co.	Waring, Bros & Co.	257
Braun & Wagner	Waring, Bros. & Co.	330
Central Ref. Co.	J. P. Logan	655
Standard Oil Co.	Wardell, D. & Co.	307
Citizens Ref Co.	Tack Bros.	408
Total		2,740

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Kelly	American O. W.	5 3
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	1 0
Ourser	Beggs, L. & C.	1 0
Dun an	American O. W.	4 4
Duncan	American O. W.	2 1
Tack Bro.	Citizens O. W.	283
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	80
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	1,077
Stevinson	Peerless O. W.	81
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	378
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	3 8
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	857
Total		4,465

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The heavy and depressed feeling that distinguished our Wheat market the week previous to our last has since been even more noticeable, the splendid weather for the growing crop, here and in Europe, the liberal arrivals here and at Milwaukee, and some advance in freights, have been the chief causes of the rapid decline and depression since our last; the favorable weather for maturing and securing the spring crop, and the unexpected large arrivals at Milwaukee, have increased the desire to sell promptly on arrival, and checked any inclination to purchase for investment, though at the much lower prices current for August and September, and have a good demand from shippers, more especially from those who have freight room at their command. After next week a decided falling off in the receipts at the Lake ports is confidently looked for, and later in the rates of freight seems assured, although we may be able with good weather to harvest a large crop of spring wheat, it is very evident that farmers will not part with it at very low figures, as the major part of them holding, one year, and consequently very low prices for it the season would be quite certain to cause most farmers to hold their crop with the hope of better prices late in the season. So much depends upon the weather here and in Europe during this month that it seems idle to advance an opinion of the future value of wheat. From Northern Ohio, Indiana, and all of Michigan, where thrashing has commenced, we learn the yield is much less than was anticipated, for a fortnight since; should this prove general then we should have to make a decided change in the estimates of the crop of Winter Wheat. In our last, we advanced the yield less than 10 with the increase in the acreage, we had secured an average crop, but later intelligence from the West has changed our impressions in regard to the yield. In the Spring Wheat States, so far as can be learned, the crop is fair to very good, the yield generally reliable, and we are fully inclined to give an estimate of the probable result: the prospect is good, but this may be changed in a day. The New Wheat is now coming in freely, and since our last proves to be of excellent quality—the berry large and plump. The same is true of the crop in New York and Pennsylvania. An enterprising friend has furnished us with a sample of New Spring Wheat from Nebraska, the quality very fine indeed, we think it will weigh 61 lb. to the bushel, and will cheap freights we may look for liberal supplies thence in a few years; our advices from the Continent of Europe are much the same as previously given; it is very evident that the crop of Wheat in France is not up to the early estimates given, and from Germany, Austria and Russia the reports are variable, but generally quite as promising as hitherto reported; our exports for the week are 96,000 bush, against 401 166 bush, the corresponding week last year; we have diminished our stock in store, which is unusual for the month of year. Our Flour market the past week has been comparatively quiet, and we have had to note considerable improvement in the demand, more especially in the low and medium grades; the latter are quite plenty, and at times have been unsalable, The low grades of Shipping Extras in active demand; these have improved, are quite scarce, and holders since Tuesday, have felt the advantage, and with a good inquiry for the British Province, the West Indies, and South America, our stock of Common Extras has been almost exhausted. City millers have sold freely, in part for future delivery, at $6.40@6.65 ₱ bbl; Choice old Family brands are scarce and to fair demand at higher prices. Fancy Minnesota has been held with increased confidence, and we find the supply is limited; the stock of Minnesota is about 60,000 bbls here, and in Buffalo, against some 64,000 bbls, the corresponding period last year, hence, the firmness and confidence of receivers. The stock of Rye Flour is small, and is much less than we held at the corresponding time last year. We are without any stock of moment of New Wheat Flour; last year we had a liberal supply. The first lot of New Family Flour from Northern Indiana was received yesterday, the quality excellent—equal to last year. In Superfine and No. 2 a fair business may be noted, at irregular figures. The decided falling off in the receipts, has enabled owners to sustain the prices, and we notice a further material reduction in our stock, and find it assorted lots of good Family brands to be less available. The demand for shipping brands for the future has been moderate, and the business in them, owing to the very limited stock here, has been greatly restricted. The exports of the week have been large—some 45,314 bbls, against 27,000 bbls, the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Louisville Iron Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—There is no material change in pig metals since our last report. Hot blast metals have been dull, which is usual at this season of the year. Stocks are not large, but sufficient to meet the present demand. In Cold blast metal there has been a good demand for the standard brands for car-wheel purposes, and prices are firm at our quotations. There has been a rather free distribution of bars and manufacturer to consumers, and, as regards values, the market is unchanged. Pig Iron—We quote as follows: Hanging Rock foundery—Extra No. 1 C. C. pig, $23.50. No. 1 C. C. pig, $23. No. 2 foundery 44@45. No. 4 or Mill 36@37. No. 1 Tennessee foundery 47@48. No. 2 foundery 43@44. No. 3 or Mill 36@37. No. 1 stonecoal foundery Missouri Red $48@50. No. 2 stonecoal foundery Missouri 42@43. No. 3 or Mill foundery Missouri Red $ 37@38. No. 1 Carr-heel Iron—Ohio Hecla $5. No. 1 Red River Cold Blast 62@63. No 2 Red River and Cottage 52@53. Nos. 5 and 6 of white Iron C. C. Car wheel—No. 1 Dover Cold blast 52@53. No. 2 Dover cold blast 50@51. White and Mottled 48@49.—Courier.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton active at 20¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 Milwaukee $1.37@1.40; Northwest spring $1.37@1.40; No 2 red winter $1.42@1.43. Corn quiet at 58c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active; steamer western mixed 50@55½; sail 56½@56c; yellow 57@58c; white 59@59c. Oats active and higher; new mixed western 43@43½c; white 46@52c; State 45@46c. Hops quiet at 30@40c. Coffee firm at 20½c. Sugar firm at 8¾@9c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum crude 9c; refined 23c. Tobacco dull at 8@ Provisions—Pork firmer; new mess $18. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 12½c. Middles scarce; long clear 8½c; short do 9c. Lard weak at 8¾@9c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Cotton dull at 19c. Flour quiet at 6.50@6.75 for superfine. Wheat in moderate demand at $1.29@1.32. Corn steady with a fair active demand at 43@45c. Rye steady at 70@72c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Pork steady at 19@ 20½. Pork firm at $16.25. Lard quiet at 8½c. Bulk meats firm shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear sides 9@9½c. Bacon in moderate demand; sales at 8½@9@10½c. Whisky steady at 96c.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 $1.32; No 2 $1.17½; No 3 $1.08½. Corn dull and market firm at 37½c for August. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 29½c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No 2 56c. Barley dull and nominal at 80@86c. Pork firm at $16.37½. Lard active at 8¾c. Bulk Meats active at 5¾@5¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 92c.

LONDON, August 5.—Linseed oil 32s 10d. Weather fair and favorable to crops.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton steady at 8¾@9d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales; American 7,000 bales. Breadstuff steady; California white wheat, average 10s 9@10s 10d; red winter 10s 6@10s 9d; red winter 10s 6@12s 3d. Corn 29s 9@29s 6d. Peas 40s. Lard 57s. Turpentine 31s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 5.—Refined petroleum 67f.

LONDON, August 5.—Wheat dull and declined No 2 white Western 9s 7d; extra white Michigan 9s 9d; No 1 do 9s 6d; amber do 9s 5½; do 9s 2½; No 2 do 9s 1d; red winter 9s 1½; No 2 do 8s 11½. Corn 29s 9@29s 6d. Peas 40s. Lard 57s. Turpentine 31s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 5.—Refined petroleum 67f.

LONDON, August 5.—Wheat dull and declined No 2 white Western 9s 7d; extra white Michigan 9s 9d; No 1 do 9s 6d; amber do 9s 5½; do 9s 2½; No 2 do 9s 1d; red winter 9s 1½; No 2 do 8s 11½. Corn 29s 9@29s 6d. Peas 40s. Lard 57s. Turpentine 31s 6d

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Poor Directors.

Met yesterday in special session to take some action towards enlarging the water facilities of the new buildings on the farm, the present well having insufficient. The proper action was taken.

Assaulted on the Highway.

Last evening, as a well-dressed young man was passing the Point, he was assaulted by two men, without cause or provocation. One of them used a handy-billy quite freely. The young man, however, escaped from them, and notified Lieutenant Hagar, who went down, but the birds had flown.

Mysterious Shooting.

Yesterday morning a shot was fired from opposite Municipal Hall. Three gentlemen were standing on the steps of the building at the time, and the bullet entered the clothes of one of the gentlemen, coming through his vest, and raising quite a lump on his chest, but fortunately doing him no further injury. Who did the firing or where the shot came from is unknown.

Killed by the Cars.

Mr. Michael Dougherty, one of the proprietors of the McDonald coal works at Willow Grove, while attempting to jump on a freight train on the Pan Handle Railway Monday evening, was thrown under the cars and had his leg crushed in a terrible manner, so that death was the consequence at six o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Dougherty was a resident of Robinstown, and well known in this city.

Sudden Death.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a boy named Frank Kay, at his home in the rear of No 350 Beaver avenue, Allegheny. The boy was in a wagon riding with Mr. George Sullivan, when he was suddenly seized by a fit, and fell senseless in the bed of the wagon. He was taken to his home, but he had expired before he got there. Dr. Rhoades gave it as his opinion that he died of apoplectic fits. A verdict accordingly was rendered.

Tenth Ward Allegheny, Turn Out.

There will be a grand Ice Cream and musical entertainment at the Tenth ward school house, near J. Burns', on Perrysville plank road, three miles from Allegheny city, on Wednesday evening, August 6, for the benefit of the North End Union Sabbath School. Professor Burgess and others will furnish the music for the occasion. All who can make it convenient to attend should do so. The object is a worthy one, and the entertainment will be first-class. Doors will open at seven o'clock.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 166 Smithfield street, announces the arrival at this port of the steamer Wyoming, at New York; Another line steamer Dorian, at New York; National line steamer Italy, at New York; steamer Leeds, at New York; Guion line steamer Wisconsin, at Queenstown; Inman line steamer City of Brussels, at Queenstown; Inman line steamer City of Bristol, at Queenstown; Anchor line steamer Italia, at Moville; State line steamer Pennsylvania, at Moville; French line steamer Ville de Paris, at Brest.

The Accident at Millerstown.

Additional particulars from Millerstown relative to the tapping of "an oil vein by Preston & Co., by which three men were badly burned, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE, are to the effect that James Gillis, the contractor who was in the artesian drilling when the well began to flow, escaped with his hands and face slightly burned, but ran to the boiler house and fitted the safety valve, filling the house with steam. James Lowry, the driller, was between the house and derrick, and was so severely burned that he is not expected to live. L. B. Goodrich, the fuel dealer, was at another well 400 feet distant, and escaped at the cry of fire. He was somewhat burned on the face, burning his clothes completely off, and his skin was crisped by the burning gas and oil. He is now very low and in great agony. The well continues to flow at intervals of one hour, throwing the burning oil to a great height.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In Bankruptcy.

In Wood, of this county, having complied with all the requirements of the act was ordered to be discharged from bankruptcy.

A. C. Moorhead, of Warren county, filed a petition declaring the alleged debts set forth in the petition in bankruptcy of Ramsey, Baker & Co., null and void, and demanded a trial by jury, which was granted, and placed on the list for January first, at Erie.

On motion of Alexander J. Allen, a creditor, Thomas McKearney, of Lawrence county, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Knox, of Waynesburg.

An argument was had, on motion, to discharge Thomas Westerberg, of Oil City, a debtor, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Bartlett, Berry, Reed & Co., of New York City, creditors. Mr. Purviance appeared for the debtor, and Mr. Johns for petitioning creditors. A further hearing was fixed for Friday next.

On petition and accompanying depositions filed a few days ago by the First National Bank of Brownsville, Pa., creditor, against J. Sharp Crawford, of this county, debtor, an order to show cause why the said debtor should not be adjudged bankrupt was made.

On petition of Morris E. Van Syckel, of Crawford county, for a discharge from bankruptcy, a phrase order was made for a hearing before Register Rogers, of Titusville, and for a meeting of the creditors.

Also, a hearing on the petition in bankruptcy filed by Roberts & Co., against Keese, Perry & Co., of Crawford county, and the answer thereto filed by the debtors, was fixed for the 13th instant.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The Late Robert Orr.—Meeting of the Prison Association.

A special meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Association was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the following resolutions in relation to the death of Robert Orr, Esq., its late President were passed. Rev. W. S. Taylor was chosen to preside. The members present were Messrs. James D. Carlisle, R. C. Miller, Van Gorder, Darragh, Wilson and Carr.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from labor to rest, our beloved friend and President, and one of the founders of this society, Robert Orr, and as it is especially fitting that this society should make expression of our sorrow, at his unexpected death; therefore,

Resolved, That while our hearts are bowed down with profound sorrow at the loss of one whose many excellent qualities won for him not only the respect, but the love of all with whom he came in contact. In bearing, dignified and noble; in actions, upright and honorable; in impulses and sentiments, most generous; in a life of singular purity, he has left us an example worthy our admiration and imitation.

Resolved, That in the death of our late President, we have sustained a shock, and met with a loss in our association which can only be relieved and repaired by Him who called him, and who "doeth all things well." And society will feel the loss of a most worthy member, his family of a most affectionate husband and father and the poor prisoner of a most substantial and true friend also.

Resolved, That his name shall remain as President of our society until the close of this year, for, though he is dead, yet he speaketh to us by his example in his frequent visits to the prison, and by many deeds of kindness to the poor prisoners and their families. Also,

Resolved, That we tender to the wife and children of the deceased our deepest sympathy, and while we mourn and weep with them we do not sorrow as those having no hope, knowing that those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with them, and that blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Also,

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and that a copy thereof be presented to the family.

After appropriate remarks from all present, the meeting adjourned.

QUEER DOINGS AT A PICNIC.

Quoerer Scenes at a Deputy Mayor's Office.—Confusion Worse Confounded.

As a colored picnic held at Friendship Grove on Friday last, a little difficulty arose, caused by one young lady named Agnes Butler, who appears to be the agressor in this case, although a counter charge is made in this connection, as will be seen further along. In the first place, Mrs. Rachel Worthington and husband allege that whilst they were meditating on the soothing effect of music, and listening to the sweet strains of the band, their minds wrapped in the bliss which good music inspires, their inspired condition was suddenly interrupted and they became cognizant of the common vicissitudes of earth by being suddenly confronted with Agnes, the damsel above alluded to, who made known her presence not in the language of Milton or the classic authors, but as is alleged, in coin on insulting offensive and indecent remarks applied to both Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, but intended, it is said, for the former. This was more than Mrs. W. could put up with, and she immediately made known her desire of practicing a little muscular christianity upon the fair Agnes and was only withheld from so doing by the latter being finally decided, after a good deal of argument, to bring the matter before Deputy Mayor Irwin. This was accordingly done.

Agnes appeared in accordance with the summons, and so did quite a crowd of select colored people, some fifty in number. They crowded the room, discussed the aspect of the case in a loud manner, conversed with each other in the same tone, talked on kindred subjects of law, religion, physics, etc., etc., until nothing could be heard but the buzz and whirr of their fifty tongues, all emanating from spirits overflowing with animation. The Mayor's voice is at last heard above them all, crying, "Can't we have order? We must have order!" For a moment all is quiet in response to the demand. Just as the cause is about to proceed it breaks out afresh. The Mayor looks around for a policeman—not one to be had, the whole force is on duty at a picnic up in Friendship Grove. The disorder and talk still continues, and another individual gets on the top of a desk and says saye he is worth $150,000 and thereupon proceeds to cross examine a witness, but is immediately put down by the mayor, who goes on to discharge that duty himself. Amid this confusion the Mayor finally closes the case by sending Agnes $5 or workhouse for thirty days. "You fine me wrong," says Agnes. "Hold your tongue," replied the Mayor. Just at the close of the hearing an officer of East borough arrives with a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, charged with disorderly conduct. Here another excitement arose. Mrs. W.'s mother declared her daughter should not be arrested. The $150,000 man argued the matter with the officer in behalf of Mrs. W., and finally clinched the argument by going bail for that lady for her appearance at Elma borough.

Owing to the absence of the police the hearing was farcial in its aspect, and not without interest as an enjoyment all round.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Action of the Allegheny County Executive Committee—Address to the Workingmen —Convention Ordered.

Yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the Labor Reform party held a meeting at Workingmen's Hall in the English building. The meeting was kept very secret, but the Press was furnished the following report through the courtesy of the Committee and Mr. Davis of the *Labor Tribune*:

On the 28th of July a County Convention of the workingmen was held to take steps to nominate a legislative ticket. The Executive Committee were instructed to call a Convention to nominate candidates. They met for that purpose yesterday at Council Hall, Fourth avenue.

Notwithstanding yesterday's meeting was only a meeting of the committee there was a very large attendance of outsiders, and when the meeting was called to order there was not standing room left. It was voted to have the meeting open to all to speak, but that only members of the Executive Committee should vote. The resolution of the previous meeting was endorsed and a resolution was passed to place a legislative ticket in the field. It was decided to call the Nominating Convention for August 18, and that it assemble in Council Hall. Workingmen in mills, mines and shops were invited to send one delegate. Measures were taken to secure sufficient funds to carry out the campaign, and a tax of twenty-five cents was levied on each man, and it was requested to be paid in at the *Tribune* office, where it would be publicly accounted for.

A Committee on Speakers was appointed, and an effort will be made to secure the ablest speakers in the county.

Statements were made by the representatives of fourteen trades, giving a summary of the strength of the movement, which showed unexpected force. Sentiments of unanimity of purpose and determination to push the movement through despite political wire-pulling of its opponents were freely expressed. The miners promised five thousand five hundred votes and the iron workers reported seventeen hundred votes. The coopers reported eight hundred strong. The moulders, machinists and blacksmiths reported their voting strength also.

A discussion arose as to whether the secrecy with which the movement had been conducted was advisable. The course pursued was strongly condemned by some and advocated by others. It was justified in a measure by the fear that open meetings, when the movement was in such infancy, might afford an opportunity to politicians and newspaper men who were not in sympathy with the movement to ridicule and injure it and those engaged in it, as was too often the case with Labor movements, a short time before the election, asking them to aid in the success of the Workingman's ticket. No men were suggested for the places on the ticket, and no "slate" has been made. It is intended that the respective trade will now immediately select from among their number the most fitted to fill places on the ticket, and send to the Convention and vote for them. The coal miners were well represented, but all the trades had one or more present.

ADDRESS TO THE WORKINGMEN.

To the Workingmen of Allegheny County:

The time has come when, in our opinion, we should assert our rights at the election polls. Though we are the great majority in point of numbers, we are, politically, powerless. The interests of labor are neglected by the law-making power of our States, and we are forced on day, year after year, for legislation which the encroachments of capital upon our rights make necessary. It is undeniably true that the working classes produce by their labor the wealth which capital legislates upon to its own interests, without regard to the interests of those who produce it.

We have for years neglected to take an active part in political matters, preferring to leave to others the care of our public interests.

That carelessness upon our part has led to corruption and to a statement of the law much to our sinew of the land. We have serious grievances to complain of. We have permitted a political power to grow up over us and enslave us.

It has ceased to have our good in view, but only its own aggrandizement.

Therefore it becomes us as freemen to strike out from party trammels and demand in our own name and strength those rights which belong to us. To only means we have is the ballot-box. When we have discussed their issues with our fellow-workman, we have been told to "wait another year until we are stronger, and were united;" but every year the chains of party slavery are growing stronger, and the principles of unity more dim. We must act, and act promptly if we will do our duty. We, therefore, call upon all the workingmen of the county of Allegheny to meet at their earliest possible day in their respective places of work, and elect from each shop, mill and mine, one delegate to represent them in the Convention to be held in Workingmen's Council Hall, 96¾ Fourth avenue, Monday, August 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate a legislative ticket for the next legislature. We ask every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow to join with us in the election of men of our own calling and rank and state in life to represent us here at the Capital in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. We believe the people should rule, and that while men get into office, who are shoved into it by political machinations of political rings, we cannot expect that political purity upon which just laws depend for their existence.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Her Lost Darling Found—Worn Out With Searching, But Success at Last—The Union Depot Waif in its Mother's Arms Once More.

It will be remembered that a few weeks since a beautiful female babe was left in the ladies' waiting room of the Union Depot by one who was supposed to be its mother, and loud were the lamentations over the very idea that the cruel, heartless woman. This morning we publish the facts in our possession, which give a brighter and happier side of the case, presenting a picture which will gladden the heart of every mother and touch us all that human nature in many respects is pure and undefiled, and that sympathy and motherly feeling for her offspring overflows in the hearts of many mothers in the land. The child in question belonged to Mrs. Siemon, who resides in Columbus, Ohio, with her husband. It found its way to the Union Depot through the treachery of a nurse, who, on being sent into the country for a few weeks with the child in order that its delicate health might be benefitted, betrayed the trust reposed in her by her employers, and preparatory to her departure with the child on the above mission, scraped together every particle of her own clothing and stole some four hundred dollars belonging to the employers. She was prepared with the babe, according to instructions, to place a few miles out of the city of Columbus, but instead of so doing, she came on to this city with the babe, and, anxious to revel in her ill-gotten gains, abandoned the child at the Union Depot, as is well-known. For weeks the parents of the child were in agony, and their hearts almost broken at the loss of their pet, having discovered that it was not to be found at the place destined for it by them. The sorrowful father searched the large cities west of here, but all to no avail, and their hopes of ever seeing their darling were about to give up, when Mrs. Siemon was struck by Divine Providence, as it were, to discover a small portion of a Pittsburgh paper containing the account of the abandonment. Exhausted and worn out with her futile search, weary and tired of the world, she determined to make one more effort for the recovery of her lost babe, and accordingly came on to the city to ascertain if the account she had read could be connected with the history of her child. On her arrival on Monday she went immediately to the lady in charge of the waiting room, made inquiries about the child, produced a likeness of it and asked Mrs. McAnley, the waiting woman, if that likeness was not a resemblance to the deserted babe. Mrs. McAnley looked at it earnestly and pronounced it a *fac simile* of the one left in her charge several weeks ago. Who can portray the joy of that mother's heart in thus being so near again to her child one. Mrs. McAnley generously tendered to escort Mrs. Siemon to Allegheny where the child was being cared for by Mrs. Philips, mother of Mr. Philips, book keeper of Brady's Bend Iron Works, who had naturally with his wife kindly offered to adopt the beautiful babe at the time it was abandoned. Upon their arrival at Mrs. Philips the scene was affecting in the extreme. The mother upon being presented with her child, clasped it to her bosom, and with tears streaming down her eyes kissed it over and over again, and thanked God for His mercy in restoring her darling to her bosom once more. Yesterday morning Mrs. Siemon, with her long lost child, returned to Columbus, Ohio, where joy will reign in one household for awhile.

"GOOD-BYE, EVERY ONE."

A Sad Suicide—James Law, a Lad of Seventeen, Takes His Own Life—Inquest and Verdict.

There are not many boys whose years do not number a score that become dissatisfied with this world and take their own life, and the fact of a lad seventeen years old committing suicide, under such circumstances as are narrated below, is sadly suggestive of a life burdened with want and suffering, hardship and sorrow. On Sunday last James Law, a youth of seventeen, who lived at No. 28 Tenth street, a *maison de jote*, kept by Katie Hogan, swallowed about three ounces of Paris green. He occupied a room in the third story of the dwelling, and it was there that he took the poison, but nothing was known of it until about one o'clock in the afternoon, when he was discovered in the back yard vomiting and retching in a fearful manner. He was taken back to bed and Dr. Daly sent for. The physician upon his arrival immediately discovered that the boy had taken poison, as a glass on a stand near the bed contained some Paris green. An endeavor was made to persuade the lad to take an emetic, but he refused to do it, saying that it would make him vomit, and he would get well, which he did not want to do. Force was finally resorted to, and the medicine administered. It afforded him temporary relief, and thinking that he would live he tore up a letter which he had written to be read after his death. On Sunday morning he gave a boy five cents to go to a drug store and get him fifteen cents' worth of Paris green, obtaining which, he took it to his room, and mixed it in a glass of water, swallowing the whole. In theevening, between eight and nine o'clock, he was taken to the Western Pennsylvania hospital, in the Twelfth ward, where he lingered in the greatest agony until Monday evening when he died. Coroner West held an inquest yesterday and the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide. The home of the lad, or it would be perhaps more proper to state the residence of his parents, is in Cleveland, Ohio, from which it is said he was driven when he was but nine years of age. He worked for a while as bill-poster for Trimbles' Varieties, and when that place of amusement closed he went to live with Katie Hogan, who knew him in Cleveland years ago. For several months he had been doing chores and running errands for her. All the pieces that could be found of the letter referred to above were gathered up by the Coroner, and being put together the following was made out of them:

DEAR FRIENDS:—Do not think hard of ——— that I killed myself, for I was tired of life and do want to live. Tell mother that I have no hard feelings against any one, and I hope no one has against me. I hope that every one will forgive me what I have done again them in past times. Bury me where grandfather is buried. No more, so good-bye every one.

P. S.—Let all my friends see me.

JAMES LAW.

BREVITIES.

····The Post hospital protestants hold another meeting to-night, corner Kirkpatrick and Wylie streets.

····The Committee on Wooden Buildings, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening, but transacted no business of public importance.

····The Blackmore Boat Club offer $25 reward for the party that stole two pair of oars from their barge, near the Hand street bridge.

····Mary Haggerty will have a hearing today before Mayor Blackmore, on a charge of the larceny of a lot of clothing from Kate Sweeney.

····Two horses attached to a baroueha ran away yesterday on the Washington Pike and smashed up the vehicle. Two lady occupants were injured.

····Several water mains have bursted on the hill lately. On Monday night the main on Peach alley, Eighth ward, and Keating alley, Eleventh ward, bursted.

····At a meeting of the Second ward School Board yesterday, Mr. W. R. Ford, formerly Principal of the Springfield District, was elected Principal of the Second ward school.

····BIL," the valuable dog belonging to the Lawrence Hose Company, was run over and killed by a steamer on Monday evening while responding to the alarm from box 85.

····A little boy while playing on a raft in the Allegheny river was shot in the fleshy part of the leg, on Monday night, by some unknown party or parties. The wound is painful, though not dangerous.

····In consequence of the screen having been changed from one inch and three-quarters to one and a half at Horner & Roberts mines, at Elizabeth, the miners employed there, have resumed work.

····The music in the East Park, Allegheny, drew a large crowd there last evening, who evidently were well satisfied with the strains of well blended harmony as sent forth by the Great Western Band.

····The Buffalo Coal Company have purchased of Mr. John Dippold, one hundred and thirty acres of coal and five acres of surface land, located on the Monongahela river, in the third pool. The price paid was $40,000.

····Lawreeeville wants her fire alarm bel rung every time the big bell rings. They can see no reason why their bell should not be struck as well as the lower city bell, and they think it ought to be kept wound up and regularly rung.

····It is common to see dogs in the early morning cooling their parched tongues by licking the blocks of ice left at doors, which suggests the idea that drinking fountains ought to have basins fitted to them within the reach of dogs.

····George Fritz, Esq., the manager of the Cambria Iron Works, of Johnstown, died suddenly yesterday morning after a brief illness. He was well and favorably known in this city, where he leaves a large circle of mourning friends.

····The following Directors were elected yesterday by the stockholders of the Central Bank: Messrs. Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll, Jas. H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Bown, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Dennhston, Geo. Bingham, Abram Hayes, Paul H. Hacke, James Lyons.

····About nine o'clock last night a runaway horse dashed down Fifth avenue at a fearful rate, and just below Hare's Hotel on Liberty street it fell to the pavement, but was up in an instant and continued on down to the Ferry. A lad who was riding the animal was thrown off, but was not seriously hurt.

····Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, the Eagle hose turned out, the goog in the engine house striking two when the big bell struck six. They thought it was an alarm of fire, and in responding one of the wheels was wrenched from the hose-carriage and the men thrown to the ground. Nobody was hurt.

····Active arrangements are being made for the departure of the Duquesne Greys, on Monday, to Steubenville, where they have been ordered for camp duty. The Quartermaster has been directed to issue supplies, and the companies detailed will assemble for drill on Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week.

····Last evening the Young Peoples' Singing Association of the Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of Mr. George Parr, gave a concert for the benefit of their pastor, which was well attended and creditable to those who participated in it. It will be repeated this evening in connection with some beautiful tableaux.

····John Paul had a hearing yesterday afernoon before Mayor Blackmore on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $125 or $150, and a dress from Julius Sigworth on Twenty-first street, South side, on Sunday morning last. The evidence as to the identity of the accused was not very satisfactory. He was held for a further hearing on the 12th inst.

····A meeting was held Monday evening by residents of the Second ward, Allegheny City, to consider the propriety of petitioning for an omnibus line from the market house via Federal str et and the Plank Road to the property of Samuel Watson, Esq., Tenth ward. Committees were appointed and a meeting will be held on the 12th inst. to report. Where is the line?

····Yesterday afternoon a man named Frank Schmidt was thrown from a buck wagon on Wylie avenue, between Elm and Congress streets. His head was badly cut by coming in contact with the cobble stones. He was able to proceed on his way, though he was very much hurt. His watch was also smashed into smithereens. Officer Malloy furnished prompt assistance to the injured man.

····Complaint having been made of a disorderly house in Allegheny city, on Sawmill alley, Officers Long, Quirk, McIntyre and Yeagley made a descent upon it night before last and captured Mrs. McKnight and Mrs. Carr, residents in the house, and two gentleman visitors, one of the latter had been robbed in the house of $60. The men paid their fines, and the women were committed to jail for a further hearing.

····Yesterday morning as an insane man named Given was being taken across to Allegheny, in a carriage to be taken to Dixmont, he leaped from his keepers, ran across the suspension bridge, and fell immediately in front of a team attached to a heavy wagon. Hugh Boyle, the officer of the bridge, rescued him. He was taken over on foot to the Mayor's office, as he had an idea that those in the carriage wanted to murder him. He was safely manacled and sent off on the cars.

····Joseph C. Cloud, the well-known oarsman, who is now engaged fulfilling an engagement to row from Philadelphia to New Orleans in one hundred and forty-five days, arrived in the city yesterday morning. He experienced some little difficulty at the locks along the canals on his way here, but the balance of his route will be void of these hindrances. Cloud is a man of large proportions, fine frame, and every inch the sailor. His skiff weighs sixty pounds, is shapely built and adapted for easy and rapid rowing. If he fulfills the contract, $5,000 will be his.

PERSONAL.

····Judge Kirkpatrick and family have gone on a pleasure tour east.

····W. D. Nebb, of the Union Depot telegraph office, is off recruiting among the mountains.

····Orville Grant, Esq., brother of the President, is spending a few days in the city on business.

····This afternoon John B. Sneathen, Esq., and Capt. James A. Blackmore will leave with their wives for a month's trip to the western territories.

····Jimmy Hammil says there is no danger of Cloud, the oarsman being sunstruck before he reaches New Orleans, unless somebody's son strikes him in the jaw.

····Major Ed. C. Negley met with a very severe accident yesterday evening by which his left arm was broken in two places. He was on his way in a buggy to his home in the East End, and had stopped on Liberty street to let a train of cars pass by. A vehicle in front backed up against him, and one of the shafts of his buggy catching in the wheel the appearance was overturned. The driver jumped out, and Mr. Negley reaching over caught the lines and was thrown to the ground, the horse stepping on him several times. An energetic application of the whip was then made to the ground only saved him from being trampled to death by the animal.

····Yesterday morning Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Thos. J. Powers, George H. Thurston, Joseph Walton and Lieutenant Mahan, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, left the city by rail, Lake Chautauqua and make an examination of it, together with lake La Braff and Pymatuning swamps, in order to ascertain what facilities they will afford toward reservoirs for supplying the Ohio river with water. This investigation is in accordance with a resolution passed at the last session of the Ohio river Commission in this city, and the gentlemen expect to be ready to submit a report at the next meeting of the Commision to be held in Louisville on the 10th of September.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

BARNET MERNAN, before Alderman Thomas, is charged by Gottleib Sulm with aggravated assault and battery. Warrant issued.

ANN BECAKX before Alderman Logan, charges Thomas Clark with assault and battery, in striking her without cause or provocation. Warrant issued.

E. M. SEXTON, before Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, charges a man named William Harper with stealing a watch and chain from a sick man named John Case. Arrested and held for a hearing.

GEORGE MCKENNA was arrested by officer McLane yesterday morning about two o'clock on Fulton street, for acting in a very disorderly manner. In being taken to the station he tried to whip the officer. He paid twenty dollars and costs for his fun.

PATRICK HIGGINSON has been held by Deputy Mayor Nicholson on the charge of assault and battery made by David Henry, who alleges that a "head" was put on him, because he sold some sheep for a better price than Higgins offered. He states that was the reason "Higgins cooked his mutton" in an ungenile huggin.

DR. C. MARKS yesterday made information before Alderman Logan charging Peter Speyer and Philip Hiams with assault and battery. He alleges that they threw him out of their saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street, without just cause, and also that they started him head foremost, injuring him quite severely. The defendants were arrested, and waiving a hearing, gave bail for Court.

AND now comes Elizabeth Kent and makes the sad information before Alderman Logan, charging Mary Fitzpatrick with the most brutal conduct. She alleges that Mary is anything but an angel, that her temper got ruffled at the little short-comings of Elizabeth, and that she thereupon set to work and cruelly beat the complainant, who now mourns the loss of a handfull of hair, two teeth, several eyelashes, and also suffers much pain in her head. To all of this she solemnly avers. But now comes Mary and tells her little tale. "Elizabeth is not an angel; she is not happy; she has a bad tongue, and oh! my, she does use much bad language." And Mary winds up by charging Elizabeth with disorderly conduct, and both are held for a hearing.

Shocking Death

From the use of oil in kindling fires, is the announcement almost daily in the newspapers. Avoid the dangerous article by using McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters, which are perfectly safe, and no wood or paper required. Try them and be convinced. For sale at your grocers. Only one cent each.

No. 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

ALLEGHENY CONTROLLERS.

Regular Meeting—Confirmation of Teachers—Night Schools—Teachers and Salaries—Colored Schools—Music—Funds—Receipts—Value of School Property.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting last night.

President King being absent, Mr. D. L. Smith was called to preside.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ashworth, Barker, Brown, Borland, Bulford, Blakely, Benney, Burchfield, Carpenter, Cumming, Dunlap, Donaldson, Eaton, Foerster, Fass, Forrester, Grubbs, Golden, Hobson, Hanby, Hemphill, Haworth, Hamilton, Kirkpatrick, Lorenz, R. C. Miller, Morrison, P. H. Miller, McNaugher, Park, Riggs, Sprague, Smith, Sutton, Slack and Wilhelm.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The election of teachers in the different ward schools and the colored school were reported and all confirmed except those elected for the Seventh ward. Their confirmation was, on motion, postponed until the next meeting, for the reason that the committee of that ward had elected one grammar teacher more than they were entitled to.

Mr. Miller, the chairman of the committee on night schools, arose and began to read the report of his committee, when he was interrupted by a point of order made by Mr. Matthews, that under the ruling of the chair the report could not be received, for the reason that all committees of last year had expired.

The chair decided that the report could be received, and it was then this board was organized, in last February, it adopted all the rules governing the board of last year, and therefore all the committees of that board were adopted.

Mr. Miller then proceeded to read his report. The committee reported that the night schools had been opened a little later last autumn than usual on account of the election campaign, and had remained open the usual time. After some discussion the report was received.

Mr. Blakely, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented the report of that committee relative to the resolution referred to them at last meeting, authorizing the appointment of a standing committee on Retrenchment and Economy. The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On the recommendation of the committee a reconsideration was had of the resolution adopted at the last meeting, crediting all teachers elected with whatever experience they may have gained, to any department to which they may be elected for next year.

In support of the recommendation to reconsider, it was urged that as the Board had adopted the Pittsburgh schedule of salaries, if the resolution remained in force it would increase the salaries of teachers to seven per cent, more than the Pittsburgh teachers were receiving.

Mr. Eaton pre-sented the report of the Committee on Colored Schools. The committee reported that the school on Sherman avenue was in excellent condition. They recommended that the Sherman avenue school be continued. Report received and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of two music teachers for the ensuing year. Professors Monks and Meister were nominated and elected by acclamation, and on motion he was assigned to the Eastern District.

Professors Byers and Garrett were then nominated for the Western District. The board then proceeded to vote as follows: Professor Garrett, 9, and Professor Byers declared elected.

On motion the question of supplying the Tenth and Eleventh wards with a music teacher was referred to the Committee on Special Instruction.

On motion the First ward was allowed an additional teacher in the grammar department.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

Bids from the Diamond Savings Bank and the Allegheny Trust Comp ny, for the custody of the school funds, were then opened. The bid of the Diamond Savings Bank, which offered 6½ per cent. on all daily balances, and offered to loan the Board any amount of money free of charge, was on motion adopted.

The Secretary then presented his annual report.

He reported receipts from all sources during the year to have been.....$1,912,415 59

Expenditures.....100,619 06

Balance on hand.....$1,796 53

In addition to this, there was an expenditure by the School Boards, for grounds, buildings, &c., of $111,162.74, making the aggregate expenditure in this district of $210,781.80, or an average cost of $32 73 per pupil in average attendance.

The assets of the Board consist of the unpaid taxes of 1872, amounting to.....$12,773 51

Balance in Depository.....1,799 53

Total.....$14,573 04

The aggregate value of the school property in the city is as follows:

First ward	$ 20,000
Second ward	80,000
Third ward	156,000
Fourth ward	160,000
Fifth ward	91,000
Sixth ward	115,000
Seventh ward	30,000
Eighth ward	10,000
Ninth ward	40,000
Webster street property	24,090
	$ 722,000
Bonded indebtedness of Ward Boards	267,275
	$ 454,725

The report was received and the Board adjourned.

SCHARFF'S REPLY.

His Answer to the Card of Henry Coulter.

In Mondays GAZETTE we published the card of Henry Coulter in regard to the failure of the race that been arranged between himself and Scharff. The latter is out in a reply. After stating that he saw Coulter's letter, he says: "I had intended to leave this thing to Coulter alone, but, as his card was written to mislead the public, I will endeavor to explain how matters are within the United States. The total area of coal fields in Europe, including Great Britain, according to late statistics, is 14,564 square miles. The State of Pennsylvania has an area of 12,656 square miles of coal deposits, only 1,708 square miles less than all Europe and Great Britain combined. In fact, after comparing the cubic quantities deduced from the area of square miles and depths of available coal, and accepting the average thickness of the coal seams to be twenty-five feet thick, there is now, in the State of Pennsylvania alone, 316,000,000,000 tons of coal mining ready to be mined and brought into the market.

It is not my intention to give a complete history of the growth of the coal trade in this region, but instead to give a few facts and statistics not readily found within the grasp of the casual reader.

The great Allegheny coal field of bituminous coal covers an area of 55,000 square miles. It commences at the base of the Alleghany Mountains, Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill spreading its seams west and southwest through portions of eight States. After this coal field leaves Pennsylvania, it gradually decreases in width as it passes through portions of Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and terminates in Georgia. In this Allegheny coal field, that portion of it which is located in the southwest part of Pennsylvania, is located the Pittsburgh coal bed. This bed does not exist west of the Ohio river to any great extent, and consists of three layers or strata, the upper or the main breast; over this is a layer of clay; and lastly, another bed of coal. As a general thing, the miners do not care to dig the top strata of coal, but content themselves by extracting the lower seams. The river to six feet in thickness of the main breast in Allegheny county. About five miles north of Pittsburgh is the southern outcrop, and near Beaver is the southern. Nearly all the coal which is dug for this market comes from the Monongahela valley and from along the Youghiogheny river, all of it being of easy access to the river, somes of the mines shooting the coal directly from the "tipples" to the boats. Surrounding Pittsburgh are 120 coal mines, which give employment to some 8,000 miners. The amount of capital invested in these collieries is about $15,150,000. The number of acres of coal land under development is 20,250, which commands from $500 to $1,500 an acre, according to location and quality. In the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, are the Sand and Nest, and the thickness of the vein is nearly all towed down the Ohio river in barges, in fleets of flats. The price of coal at its destination by the various lines of railroads. The number of towboats exclusively engaged in the coal business at this port is 115, with a tonnage of 21,995 tons register. and the total amount of capital invested in these tow boats is $2,500,000. The coal boats, barges and flats, which carry the coal, are mostly owned by the coal operators. A coal boat is 170 by 25 feet, draws, when loaded, seven feet of water, and will carry 1,146 tons of coal. The barges are smaller and built different, being 130 by 24 feet, draw six feet of water, will carry 442 tons of coal. These barges are usually known as "Conellsville," or French creek boat, 90 by 18 feet, which will carry 300 tons of coal. These boats and barges resemble the common "mud-scow" seen every day in New York waters, with the difference that these boats are built in a more substantial manner. For transporting coal by river there are no less than 8,000 coal boats and barges, and in the event of a sudden rise in the rivers, so as to permit the making up of large coal fleets, the towboats are capable of taking out 267,692 tons on one trip. The total receipts of coal in this city by rail and river for 1872 were 4,233,274 tons. In 1871 the receipts were 3,722,524 tons, showing an increase in 1872 of 510,750 tons over those of the previous year. During a stage of water very large coal fleets go out. The Ajax recently took down the Ohio river 19,500 tons of coal, and her tow covered 5,460 by 734 feet of water. The Oakland, another very powerful boat, also took down 18,180 tons, and her tow was 1,180 feet of water. The Ohio river is crossed by a number of bridges with close spans. The shipping of coal down the river is an extremely hazardous undertaking.

A CRITICAL SEASON.

Towards the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon the body and mind. Its effects are manifold, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature is drooping at last and requires to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period when a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequaled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and re ulate the bowels and give assistance and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the deadly and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disturbances, nervous debility, constipation, languor, dizziness, and all dyspeptic symptoms the above, this pure and well deserved vegetable tonic and alterative has no equal among med cines.

MARRIED.

FAWCETT—HIPER—At Third Methodist church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Wesley Smith, July 29th 1873, WILLIAM J. FAWCETT, and LENA HIPER, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

FRAZIER—On Tuesday, August 5th, SARAH R., wife of George G. Frazier, in the residence of Rev. Thomas Hanna, in Washington county, Pa.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENNEDY—On Monday morning, August 4th 1873, at 5 o'clock, BERNARD KENNEDY, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 61 Hazel street, Pittsburgh, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, thence to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTLER—Departed this life, August 4th, 1873, at Rock Island, Illinois, FLORENCE RODMAN, only child of John M. Butler, United States collector, and oldest daughter of the late General T. J. Rodman.

GIBSON—Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock, NANNIE, only child of John M. Butler, and Mary A. Gibson, aged 11 months and 21 da s.

Funeral THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, from the resid nce of her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, 1664 Penn avenue. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMS—On Tuesday morning, at 4½ o'clock, NETTIE FLORENCE, infant daughter of Andrew and Sarah E. Sims, aged 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectf